

The items mentioned on this page are but representative Bargains taken from our various departments. There are thousands more of the same kind.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

We have just added another Salesroom to our already mammoth establishment. Look out for second floor Bargains in another part of this ad.

## OPEN THE SPRING SEASON OF 1890 WITH A SOLID PAGE OF UNMATCHABLE BARGAINS

Which represent but a few of the thousands which may be had at HIGH'S GREAT WHITEHALL STREET BAZAAR. Remember, we don't call your attention to a few dozen catch-penny articles which have no commercial or practical value, but offer choice selections from our entire establishment at Bargain Prices.

### Dress Trimmings.

We are showing for the spring season the finest line of domestic and imported Dress Trimmings it has ever been our pleasure to offer. Braided Zouaves, Vandyke points, Gilt, Silver and Steel Trimmings in endless variety. Popular prices rule the day.

### Dress Goods.

They are all here. Such an array Atlanta has never seen. Rare colors, rich combinations, elegant novelties, and not one single duplicate. Exclusive designs which cannot be matched here or elsewhere. French, German and English novelties and combinations. Come while they are fresh and new and get an early selection. 50 bordered German novelty Suits, latest colors, at \$5 each, merely as a leader. At 35c yard special lot silk and colored mixed Cheviots, 40 inches wide and worth 60c yard for this week at 35c yard. 25 pieces figured Henriettas in leading shades for tea gowns and wrappers, 36 inches wide, 56c yard. At 75c, 200 pieces of Silk finished Henrietta, worth \$1 yard in any house in the country. All the new and rare shades, including all the popular silver gray dailies, etc.

### Challies.

New lot French designs, 34-inch Challies, new goods, 35c yard. Finest grade French Challies, sold elsewhere at \$1 yard. High's price 60c yard. J. M. High & Co.'s elegant, stylish and unequalled Black and Colored Silk Department is complete and fully equipped for the Spring Trade.

83 pieces solid colored Hong Kong China Silks at 50c; worth \$1, consisting of blacks, opera shades and street colors. 43 pieces superb quality, figured Bengaline Dress Silks, at 60c; worth \$1.25. These are elegant goods, pretty figures, and very stylish. 183 pieces, 24-inch figured India and China Silks, in exquisite patterns, handsome colorings, best grade known. Our price \$1, regular \$1.50 quality.

88 pieces solid colored Shanghai Dress Silks, for opera and walking costumes, quality, style and weave combined alone to us; price \$1, imitations elsewhere will be offered at \$1.39. 248 pieces all silk Dress Surahs, at 43c. Ask to see these marvels of beauty, worth 50c. 63 pieces Plaid Novelty Silks, representing the newest and most fashionable Scotch patterns. The correct thing for children and Misses, \$1.13; worth \$1.50. 30 patterns, our own styles, plain and broad-corded Grenadines—inspect these—prices vary from 75c up to \$2. 213 pieces black drapery Nette, all former efforts surpassed—style, beauty and cheapness are taking, 50c, 60c, \$1, \$1.17, \$1.23, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, on up to the finest points and ribbon effects.

### A Black Silk Dress

At one-third off regular price? Now is your chance. Black Silks at 72c; worth \$1. Black Silks at 60c; worth \$1.25. Black Silks at \$1.13; worth \$1.48. Black Silks at \$1.23; worth \$1.62. Black Silks at \$1.39; worth \$1.78. Black Silks at \$1.46; worth \$2. Don't think of purchasing a silk, black or colored, without looking through this grand department.



One of our Second Floor Attractions.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

### Black Mourning Goods.

This department is now bristling with everything in staples and novelties, in Black Goods. Here you will find more new and pretty things than any three houses in town combined can show. Black Goods have advanced from 10 to 25 per cent. We bought before the rise and in larger quantities than we ever did before; this enables us to save our many customers from 15 to 33 per cent on the most desirable goods the market affords. We begin the season with some grand values. Here are a few of them.

At 50c we show a 42-inch silk finished Henrietta never sold before for less than 75c. At 75c, for this week only, big job in 42-inch silk finished Henrietta, regular \$1 quality. At 85c. Here is a beauty, 48-inch wide, best French make, never seen under \$1.25, we intend to give the public bargains.

Sicilians, Mohairs, Brilliantines are more popular now than they ever were. They don't catch dust or lint, have a beautiful lustre and make a stylish, inexpensive costume. We bought heavy, because we bought cheap. 50c for a beautiful quality Brilliantine. When we considered it worth 85c, we took the lot. 85c for a 50-inch mohair brilliantine for a few days only, 6 yards of this will make a dress for \$3 and is worth \$7.50. 85c for 34-inch novelties, satin striped Etamine hemstitched Nun's Veiling and hemstitched bordered Summer wear. These are lovely fashions for summer wear and worth \$1.25, get one with you can.

\$1, for this week only, our \$1.35 number pure silk warp Henrietta. This is a stunner. \$1.45 for our \$2 silk warp Henrietta. When we consider the bargains we are ready to show them and let the trade have them. 60c will be the price this week for as pretty an all wool Tamise as we ever had it for 85c. 98c for a silk warp Clairette (Priestley's). We sold same number for \$1.35. Everything new in B. Priestley & Co.'s celebrated all wool and silk warp Novelties, Hemstitched Grenadines, hemstitched Surah Serge, Indienne and Cheviot Stripes, Wool Checks, Silk Challies, Silk Clairettes, hemstitched Etamines, hemstitched Brilliantines, Side Band effects, etc., etc. Inspect our stock and save money by buying from us.

### Linens.

Hotel and boarding house proprietors invited to inspect our new linen stock. Housekeepers, here are some good things for you: 200 dozen all linen red bordered towels at 34c each. 100 dozen fancy loom Damask towels at 75c each. 30 dozen all linen tied fringe, colored bordered towels, worth 30c, at 25c each. At 25c each we are offering the best values ever sold in linen towels. Tied fringe, huck and Damask, extra sizes. 20 pieces oil red Damask, warranted fast colors, 56 inches wide, 25c yard. 60 pieces solid red Damask, cream with red border and red with colored border, at 35c; worth 50c. At 50c we offer a line of Damasks, white, cream, red and fancy bordered, that cannot be matched for less than 65c yard. Elegant double satin Damask, 66 inches, at 75c yard. Napkins in patterns to match at \$2 dozen. Table Damask, 2 yards wide, extraordinary value, 98c yard. Napkins to match \$2.50 dozen.

### White Quilts.

White honey comb quilts at 40c each. 114 white toilet spreads, extra quality, 72c each. 2 cases 12-4 Marcellies pattern quilts, extraordinary value, \$1 each. Full line Marcellies quilts \$1.25 to \$6 each. Guaranteed lower than they could be had for elsewhere.

### Sateens.

Just in a lot of the new Cashmere Ombres. Elegant new designs, never on the market before. Sold in the eastern markets at 50c yard, we ask only 35c. 5 cases new French pattern American Satines, exact reproductions of the new French designs, only 10c yard.

### Ginghams.

200 pieces of the famous French Zephyr Ginghams—talked of so much all over Atlanta at 35c yard. Our entire selection at 25c yard. 2 cases Zephyr Ginghams worth 25c yard, at only 15c yard. 500 pieces elegant American Chambrays, Ginghams, in new colorings, Plaids, Stripes, Side Bands, etc., at 12 1/2c yard. 5 cases fine Ginghams in latest designs, all fast colors, 30c yard, worth 10c.

### LADIES' DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR.

Our spring stock of ladies' Muslin Underwear is the largest and choicest ever brought to the Southern states, comprising as it does every possible style and price from the cheapest to the most elaborate garments. We cannot but please every customer to the department.



Here are three of our popular \$1.50 numbers, and we have hundreds of others equally pleasing in design, ranging in price from 25c to \$5 per Garment.

### Ribbons.

100 cartons all silk Ribbons, all colors and almost all widths, worth all the way from 15 to 35c yard, to go at 10c. 50 cartons silk Ribbons, all colors, worth from 10 to 15c, to go at only 5c yard.

### Embroideries.

Here we have no competition. Our stock is so incomparably superior to anything ever seen in the south, that comparison is out of the question. All the new things in all widths from the daintiest edge to the most elaborate hemstitched and plaited skirting. Just from the St. Gall manufacturers. Vandyke, Irish Point reversed plaited, hemstitched and tucked effects, elaborate and simple designs. All to be sold as we sell everything else at popular prices. 10,000 yards medium and narrow Cambric Embroideries worth much more, to be sold at 5c yard. Special lot of Edges and Insertings, for 10c bargain table; taken from our 15 and 20c assortments. At 25c yard, we have a perfect world of Embroideries, just as fine or just as wide as you may desire. Some remarkable values offered.

### Second Floor Additions.

We have just completed an elegant new stairway leading to the floor above our No. 50 Whitehall street store, which gives us an additional space of 150 feet of retail floor room. In opening the department on Monday morning we offer some prices which will make the SECOND FLOOR an attractive spot for those who appreciate the value of a dollar.

### Lace Curtains.

900 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth \$1.25, at 75c pair. 1,500 pairs fine Lace Curtains, some slightly stained; some with broken threads, and other small damaged places. If these Curtains were perfect, they would be worth from \$2.50 to \$4.00. They will go to the retail trade, only, at 98c per pair. 2,000 Curtain Poles, in cherry, walnut, ash and oak, with brass trimmings, at 39c, complete. 216 pairs Portiers, at \$2.39 per pair. 12,526 yards Lace Scrim at 50c per yard. 735 yds. Nottingham tape bordered Lace Curtain Net at 12c per yd. Beaded and Lace Capes, Jersey Flannel-Blouses Lawn Tennis Suits, Shawls, Scarf and Spring Cloaks, will be found in this department. 437 Beaded Capes at \$2, worth \$4. 27 doz. Flannel Blouses at \$1.47, would be cheap at \$2.50. 73 doz. Satteen Blouses at \$1.23. Bargains. 43 Lawn Tennis Suits at \$1.49. The finest line of Lace and Silk Braided Wraps in Atlanta.

### CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS.



FRENCH WOVEN. GOOD SENSE WAISTS. C. B. A. LaSPRITE. We offer this week the famous \$1 French woven Corsets at 75c pair. Ferris Bros.' good sense Corsets, the perfection of \$1.50 Corsets, heavily boned health, comfort and elegance, long waist and perfect shapes, only \$4 pair. This week at \$1 pair.

### Kid Gloves.

50 dozen ladies' tan Mosquitaire undressed kid gloves, 8 button lengths, all small sizes, bought to sell at \$1 and \$1.25, to be closed Monday at 50c pair. 200 dozen 5-button scooped top ladies' kid gloves, tan and brown, with embroidered backs, worth \$1 pair to anybody. This week at 50c pair. 100 dozen pair ladies' Taffeta silk gloves in brown, tan, gray and black at 25c pair.

### Handkerchiefs.

100 dozen ladies' and childrens colored hemstitched handkerchiefs worth 10c each to be sold at 5c each. 50 dozen ladies' hemstitched, floral and figured borders at 5c each. 100 dozen men's white cord edge canker handkerchiefs, large size only 5c each. 25 dozen ladies' hemstitched linen laundry dried handkerchiefs embroidered in raised designs in white and black to go at 12c each. Special lot ladies' thread linen handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered in the tastiest designs, worth 50c to be sold at 25c each.

### Extraordinary.

100 dozen large size black silk handkerchiefs worth \$1 each to be given away at 35c each.

### Shoes. Shoes.

Our Shoe Store is more complete than ever. All the latest and nicest designs in Ladies' full dress shoes. Ladies' low cut walking shoes, Ladies' evening slippers, and Gents' fine shoes can be found in our mammoth stock. A look through our shoe stock will save you the trouble of going to half dozen stores before you are suited. We keep all sizes, all widths, from A to E E, and can fit from the narrowest to the broadest foot, and save you from 75c to \$1.50 on every pair of shoes bought of us.

### Special Prices for this Week.

Ladies' dongola kid button shoe, patent leather tip, \$1.50; regular price \$2. Ladies' bright dongola kid button shoe, custom made, \$1.90; regular price \$2.50. Ladies' French dongola kid button shoe, warranted, \$2.50; regular price \$4. Ladies' French dongola kid shoe, hand turn, \$3; regular price \$5. Ladies' French dongola kid button shoe, patent tip, \$2.25; regular price \$2.75. We sell Thom's Boltons, H. H. Gray & Son, Miller & Ober, N. Hess & Bro.'s shoes. The acknowledged leaders in fine shoes. Infants' kid and pebble grain shoes, sizes 1 to 5, 40c; cheap at 65c. Child's kid and pebble goat shoes, spring heel, sizes 3 to 8, 75c; regular price \$1. Gents' genuine calf shoes, congress and bals, plain or cap toe, warranted, \$2.50; regular price \$3.50. Gents' fine calf custom made shoes, congress and bals, hand sewed, \$3.50; regular price \$5.

### Ziegler Bros.' Shoes.

Compare our prices on Ziegler Bros.' Shoes with other dealers and you will see at once that we sell them from 75c to \$1.50 cheaper than any house in Georgia. Ziegler Bros.' Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Shoe, common sense and opera, \$2.25; sold elsewhere at \$3.50. Ziegler Bros.' Ladies' French Dongola Kid Button Shoe, common sense and opera, hand sewed, \$3; sold by other dealers at \$4. Ziegler Bros.' Misses' Kid and Pebble Goat, spring heel shoe, sizes 11 to 2, \$1.75; sold by others at \$2.50. Ziegler Bros.' Child's Dongola Kid, spring heel shoe, sizes 8 to 10 1/2, \$1.25; sold elsewhere at \$2. Ziegler Bros.' Ladies' Kid Congress, \$2.25; sold by others at \$3. Ziegler Bros.' Oxford Ties, plain and patent tip, \$2; sold elsewhere at \$3.

### Haberdashery--A Change.

We have enlarged and extended our department of Men's Fixings, and it will now be found adjoining the Shoe department. The values mentioned below have no competition. 2,000 dozen 4-ply Linen Collars, equal to any 20c Collar in Atlanta; 17 different shapes, only 5c each. 200 dozen fine silk Teck Scarfs, satin lined, latest shape and newest patterns, fully worth 50c, at 25c each. 23 dozen 4-in-hand Ties, satin lined, and newest designs, 25c each. 150 dozen fine silk Teck Scarfs and 4-in-hands—just what you pay the haberdashers \$1 and \$1.25 for, at only 50c each.

### Extras.

20 pieces silk and wool Mohair Brilliantine, beautiful quality and new line of colors, 40 inches wide, 50c yard.



All the little Lorde and Ladies of the city are now wearing High's famous fast black Stockings and pronounce them the best on earth. Every pair, fully guaranteed not to stain either feet or garments or money refunded. J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black 40-gauge Ladies' full regular made double heel and toe, hose, 25c. J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black half hose, fine gauge, reinforced heel and toe, 25c. J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black Misses' French ribbed hose, all sizes, 4 to 8, 25c. J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black 4 1/2 and full length hose for infants, 25c. "Onyx Dye" Ladies' black, light weight, fine texture hose, high spliced heel, 40c. "Onyx Dye" Gents' light weight fine quality half hose, 34c. "Onyx Dye" Ladies' plain and Richelieu. Rib Lisle thread hose, 50c. Royal stainless Dye, Misses' 1x1 fine ribbed Hose, light weight, double knee, 50c. Royal stainless Dye, Ladies' black silk Hose, double heel and toe, 75c. Royal stainless Dye, Gents' black silk Half Hose, medium weight, 50c. Ladies' plain and ribbed lisle thread Hose, bronze, pearl, gray, tan, new reds, and opera, 50c. Ladies' solid colored silk Hose, Pompee reds, suedes, light tans, sky, pink, lavender, \$1.00. Ladies' black silk Hose, Belding Bros. pure thread, silk, \$1.75.

### Stamped Linens.

Stamped tidies at 5c. Stamped aprons from 10c up. Stamped tray covers 10c up. Stamped scarfs and bureau covers 25c up. Stamped pillow shams (cotton) 25c pair.

### Shirts.

High's Homestead, after a four years' test, proves the best value ever made and sold for 50c each. Homestead cotton, reinforced all round, patent facings, linen bosoms and bands, at 75c. We offer a laundered dress Shirt, reinforced all round, patent stays and facings, linen bosoms and bands, which cannot be had of any haberdasher for less than \$1.25. 100 dozen plain, white and embroidered night Robes, full 54 inches long, extra fine domestic, only 72c.

### Boys' Waists.

Match these prices and styles. 200 dozen boys' Waists, fast colors, plaid back and front, roll collar, perfect fitting, 25c each. 100 dozen extra fine French Percale Waists, equal to the best 75c waist in Atlanta; only 50c each. Outing Cloth Waists, laced front, usually sold at 75c each; High's price, 25c.



We are now offering a full line of the celebrated Star Waists, laundry, workmanship, style and fit, superior to any other Waist made.

J. M. HIGH & CO.





**IT** has been a hard fight. All winter long the combined forces of the weather and "La Grippe" have been exerted to destroy Health. The Constitution, weakened by resistance, repels with less and less vigor each attack of the enemy. But the supreme struggle is yet to come. The enemy holds in reserve the March Winds with which to deal the final blow. The cry comes up for Reinforcements. Send for Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Wonderful how such reinforcement does increase the resisting power, heal the lungs, cure the cough, and restore to health. **Use now SCOTT'S EMULSION!**

# KING BUNDOO.

BY PAUL GRANT.

"E smaat," said Cudjo, "but 'e dat haa'd |

by and the call bonasse followed by Tyra.

Ebo	borrowed	Sambo's	pipes
played	upon	them.	Such

"E gone ter heaben," said she.  
But Bundoo refused to believe her. "E

**New Client Testimonial**

NEW YORK 16

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## THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH.

## HOW TO ATTAIN A GOOD OLD AGE.

Life Becoming Longer Than It Used to Be—Dr. Sayre Discusses on a Subject of Interest.

NEW YORK, March 15.—[Special.]—Americans are told they live at the pace that kills. So they do, but they live longer on the average than their ancestors, and longevity is likely to be still greater in future generations. Lewis A. Sayre, the famous surgeon, in the course of a long talk in his handsome office on Fifth avenue, told the correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION the reason for the extended term of life. It is said that the kindest-hearted physicians are the best ones. There never was a kinder hearted man than Dr. Sayre. Not perhaps, was there over a stronger minded one. He is seventy years old, but age has not left its full impress on him. He is known the world over by his writings and his services in the cause of humanity. He comes as near throwing physic to the dogs as a doctor well could. He believes largely in hygienic and rational treatment, and his reputation demonstrates that his theories are correct in practice. He is a wonderfully interesting and entertaining man in conversation. He discusses things pertaining to his profession in a way that is not only easily understood, but effective. He said to the correspondent:

"Every body, under ordinary circumstances, ought to live to be one hundred years old. As it is, people live from eight to fifteen years



DR. SAYRE.

longer than their forefathers did. They have learned how to eat and drink; how to keep their homes ventilated and their sewers drained, and how to generally take better care of themselves. Still they do not live anything as long as they ought to, because they do not live as they ought to. They have to do too much to do, too much to think about, and too much care to bear. Many are very much distressed as younger men to know how they are going to make sure of a living. By and by, when their reputation has grown, they are driven to death with the work forced upon them. If I had lived anywhere near right in the earlier part of my professional career, I believe my life would have been prolonged beyond a century. I never used to know what it was to be tired, hungry or sleepy. When the decline begins, the face loses its color; the plump, vigorous look of the skin vanishes, and lassitude takes the place of elasticity.

"Open grates are far preferable to any other means of heating a house for the hygienic prolongation of life. I never allow a furnace to be lighted in my house except when there is danger of the water pipes freezing up. One of the greatest dangers to human life is the candy shop, which destroys the stomachs of children. Candy, in fact, does almost as much to destroy the stomach as alcohol. A child with its stomach full of candy has no desire to eat bread and butter and drink milk. Children ought to be sustained by nutritious food while they are growing. Adults are likewise harmed if they go about munching candy. Sugar is a necessary ingredient of the body, but it should be taken in proper quantities and at proper times, and not indiscriminately. Tobacco is decidedly injurious when used to excess the same as liquor. A mild cigar smoke after dinner, however, has a soothing effect, and the smoker sustains less injury from it than he would from rushing off to work on a full stomach. No injury will result from sleeping after a meal. Old people are benefited by a nap after eating. Actors almost invariably take supper before going to bed, and they are a healthy set of men. Animals afford an example. Feed two dogs and let one curl up before the fire while the other is taken out to hunt rabbits. Then on the return from the hunting expedition kill both dogs. The stomach of the one that has been sleeping will be clean, while the food in the stomach of the other will be found undigested. The dog that has been hunting has expended all his energies in the chase and the food has no chance to digest.

"Whisky cannot be considered injurious under all circumstances. There are times when it is useful like castor oil, calomel and quinine but it is not beneficial when used as a beverage. I am not certain that the greatest causes of dyspepsia in this country. People should drink water at its natural temperature. Boiling water rank an hour or so before meals is a valuable aid to digestion. The majority of people eat more than they ought, and they also eat too fast. In eating it is not a question how much a person can devour but how much he can digest. Under no circumstances, I may repeat, can a young man be better off on two meals a day than on three.

"Turning night into day—that is, working at night and sleeping in the day—does not mean that the person who does it is doomed to an early grave. Men who work nights may live to a good old age. William Cullen was accustomed to work nights and attained a ripe age. Still I consider that people who work during the day and sleep during the night are better off. One thing is certain, a person must have sleep at some time whether it is at night or during the day. The average person ought to have eight hours' sleep. When I was young I read that Napoleon only took four hours' sleep in twenty-four. I thought that no great man needed more than four hours, so that was all I took. I found out the error of that idea later.

"When a person's system plays out no elixir of life is going to rejuvenate him. About all the elixir of life amounted to was to lighten the pockets of old men and fool them into the belief that they could be made young again. Nothing in the way of medicine or inoculation will restore vitality. Roast beef, beefsteak, outdoor exercise, freedom from care, and a proper amount of rest will do more to prolong life than anything else. The cure of hydrophobia by the Pasteur method is pretty well established, and the value of the transfusion of blood is demonstrated beyond doubt. The transfusion of blood, however, will not save old men from the grave, but it will bridge over exhaustion in certain cases and enable the patient to recover his strength. Under no circumstances, I may repeat, can a young man be made out of an old one.

"The great mortality from phthisis or consumption is due to the varying temperature and the foul air breathed. It is contagious, and healthy persons can contract it. The sputum, or expectoration, becomes dry and is converted into a powder which floats in the air, and may be inhaled. The next ten years

will show a great diminution in deaths from phthisis. Consumption can be cured. The way to cure it is to put the patient in the mountains where the air is dry and keep him away from the doctor and the apothecary shop. He does not need medicine. There is too much medicine used in many kinds of diseases. Certain specifics are essential but they should be used with intelligence. The greatest trouble comes from the nostrums and advertising quacks.

"Insanity, I should say, is increasing, and the explanation of it is found in the way in which we live. Men rush to secure millions when they ought to be satisfied with hundreds of thousands. They likewise rush to spend their money and then worry to meet their financial engagements. Insanity may be caused by functional disturbance or by an organic change. In case of an organic change it is doubtful if insanity is curable.

"Dreams do not indicate a physical defect. They indicate that the dreamer's stomach is out of order, or that he is worried. Dreams often seem of long duration, but it should be remembered that thoughts fly so fast they cannot be measured. They will travel over pretty much the entire universe in five minutes. If a person keeps his mouth shut he will not know. If he cannot keep it on any other way he ought to tie a bandage under his chin and over his head. The nose is the proper thing to breathe through. But snoring will not do any harm to anyone who appreciates humor and has a good hearty laugh now and then is the better for it, but to eternally giggle and snoring, when there is no cause for the risibility, is neither beneficial or interesting. A giggle is a fool. Crying often affords relief. If a person is suffering from great grief and he is unable to shed tears, there is decided danger of trouble in his mind. Whether the trouble is mental or the quiet person is apt to live longer is perhaps a question. Some people are so solemn that they have not life enough to die, and keep on earth to curse everybody they are acquainted with. It is not the length of time one lives, but the good he does. Some men could live a hundred years and be of no benefit. Others could live in twenty years and be of great benefit by their energy and the proper use of their abilities.

"One man may know no fear, while another may be frightened at his own shadow. It is a mental affair. The man with a good healthy stomach is apt to have more courage than the man with dyspepsia. Every healthy man ought to love a woman if he has one. It is worthy of his affection. There is a difference between love and lust. Love is a creation of the mind. A man must have a mind capable of appreciating love, or he has not the capacity for loving. Disappointment in love is injurious, as great grief or sorrow is always harmful.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, the eminent physician whose practice is among the wealthiest families in New York, said to the correspondent:

"Human life has been added to ten or eleven years during the past century. The reason people live so much longer on the average, than they used to is that there has been a great improvement in hygienic treatment and in food. People in other words are better fed and better cared for than they were half a century ago. The longevity of future generations will be still greater, for not only will the human race become harder, but the ways of living will continue to grow better. The average duration of life varies in different parts of the world. There are also periods of life when disease and death are more likely. A man's life, in reckoning the liability to disease, may be counted in cycles. These cycles vary in length according to constitutions. A person may have a spell of sickness and not be liable to another, under ordinary circumstances, in twenty-five years. This cannot be considered as a rule, however, for, as I said before, the cycles are not fixed in the general order of recurrence. The greatest liability is found under the age of five years. The individual liability to death depends, of course, upon the disease. The most recent and most valuable discoveries in medicine have been the revelations of the germ theory. Phthisis, or tubercular consumption, is the most frequent cause of death here in New York, as shown by the vital statistics. The mortality from phthisis is greater in colder climates—in New England, for instance—than in New York, and less in milder climates. The disease is infectious. It may be communicated by the expectoration of a person afflicted with it. The reason consumptives almost invariably take whisky persistently is on account of the belief that it arrests waste, but it is doubtful if this theory is correct. The whisky, however, temporarily overcomes lassitude and exhaustion.

"Insanity, one of humanity's greatest afflictions, may be caused by excess of almost any kind. Alcohol is a frequent cause. Tobacco, to some people, is poisonous, but there is a great deal of extravagance in the language used concerning it. If gourmandizing is a cause of insanity, it is a very indirect one. Paresis is decidedly different from paralysis. Paresis is loss of power and sensation, while paresis is loss of power."

## THAT GAME OF WHIST.

Four faces glowed round the walnut stand—  
Four faces the lamplight kissed;  
We dealt the cards with a guarded hand  
And seemed to study the problem grand  
In a quiet game of whist.

Yes, quiet perhaps, if such could be  
With two girls in the crowd;  
And two wild boys as gay and free  
As the winds rave from sea to sea,  
With voices half as loud!

'Twas a pleasant sight to watch each face  
How bright as the big cards fell;  
And to watch eight hands with a skilful grace  
Placing the suits in their rightful place—  
Then four mouths whisper "Well."

Then to see eight eyes with a roguish look  
Across the table glance;  
As they searched each partner's face like a book  
And tried to divine by crook or crook  
If he held big trumps, perchance!

And when the moment came to proceed,  
It was funny then, you know,  
To see me make a bluff, faint lead  
And look as if I would rue the deed,  
Mouth ready to say "Just so."

But we took the trick. My ace was good,  
And I followed it with the king;  
Two tricks we have, they said was rude,  
But I tried the queen in her womanhood  
And found it just the thing.

Well, this is all. The game we won.  
(It couldn't be otherwise.)  
We played our trumps out one by one,  
And they said at last, when the game was done,  
We gave them quite a surprise.

One thing I wish (perhaps I'm bold),  
But saying aside all strife,  
I wish that partner and I could hold  
The trumps that catch all the hours of gold  
In the grand old game of life!

—BERTRAM W. HOFFMAN.  
Union, Oregon.

There is danger in impure blood. There is safety in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

## BUSINESS MEN.

Merchants and those engaged in office work are subject to dyspepsia, constipation, a feeling of despondency and restlessness, all caused by a disordered liver or stomach. Simmon's Liver Regulator removes these causes by establishing a good digestion, and no interference to business while taking it.

"Simmon's Liver Regulator is a very valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver and such like diseases."  
—W. S. HOLZ, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Georgia.

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost anyone who will systematically take Simmon's Liver Regulator. It has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to Nature.

IF ONLY GENUINE—  
Has our Z Stamp in red on Wrapper.  
J. H. ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
See that you get the Genuine. Distinguished from frauds and imitations by our red Z Trade Mark on front of wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia.

## PILES!

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See that you get the Genuine. Distinguished from frauds and imitations by our red Z Trade Mark on front of wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia.

## MEDICAL.



## The Cock of the Walk.

In point of beauty, health, vigor, and strength, the barnyard representative of S. S. S. is as superior to his competitors as the medicine is the various imitation, substitutes, etc., with which the country is flooded. If you would make no mistake, refuse all these frauds, and insist on getting the genuine S. S. S. Many of these humbugs contain mercury, potash, arsenic and other poisons, which render them unsafe and dangerous. There is only one S. S. S. and there is nothing like it.

For several years I was troubled with a malignant breaking out all over my left leg, below the knee. I tried every medicine advertised for impure blood and blood poison without any beneficial results. Two and a half bottles of S. S. S. completely cured me.

I had a very severe case of blood poison, which gave me a great deal of trouble. I was induced to take S. S. S., and can say with great pleasure that I am now entirely cured. I have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best blood medicine I have ever seen, and can cheerfully recommend it to all suffering as I was.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.  
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## THE ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13, 14 AND 15, TRADERS' BANK BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

After the Plan of a Co-operative Savings Bank, Lending on First Mortgages and Association Stock Only.

DOING BUSINESS IN ALL THE STATES, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTH

Shares unassessable, incorporated under the laws of Georgia. \$1.00 per share entrance fee. MONTHLY DUES 50 CENTS, 60 cents and \$1 per share in classes A, B, and C. Estimated to mature \$100 each in 8, 7 and 5 years, or \$45.50, \$30.80 and \$26, paid in the aggregate by monthly instalments to realize the investment in 8, 7 and 5 years each \$100.

No transfer or withdrawal fees are charged on shares of deceased members. Members may withdraw after one year, the amount to their credit in the loan fund with 6 per cent interest, and at the end of any year after three years with full measure of profits made. Members may apply for loans at any time, and will be served in their regular turn as rapidly as the monthly dues accumulate, or with funds placed with the association for loaning.

The monthly payments on 10 shares and \$1,000 borrowed are \$15.20 in Class A; \$16 in B and \$20 in C, without any extra charge for certificates, books, etc.

Reliable agents wanted in every county.

The Officers and Directors are Business Men of standing and responsibility, who conduct the affairs of the company on strictly business principles.

Send for prospectus.  
President, E. C. Atkins; Vice-President, General John B. Gordon; Sec. and Treas., J. W. Goldsmith; General Agents, Malcomb Johnson, Manager Agencies, Joseph H. Johnson; Director, W. W. Draper; Director, Chas. S. Kingsberry.

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## Mutual Reserve Fund LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Over 53,000 Members. Over \$181,000,000 of Insurance in Force.

\$25,000,000 saved to our Policy Holders in Nine Years. Death Claims Paid, Over \$7,600,000.

\$2,300,000 CASH TONTINE RESEVE FUND.

Assets Over \$3,000,000. Strict Economy in Every Respect.

SEVEN THOUSAND dollars in cash assets for every ONE THOUSAND of death liabilities.

Easy payments with MAXIMUM limit.

Average cost less than ONE-HALF that of "Old Line" HIGH RATE companies.

Absolute security and Protection at LOWEST COST.

Policies Incontestable and Non-Forfeitable, with a Cash Surrender value.

No restriction as to Residence, Travel or Occupation.

All honest claims paid PROMPTLY—no delay.

Not a just claim due and unpaid.

Option of paid-up insurance, or share of Cash Surplus at end of Fifteen-year Tontine period.

Receiving three to four millions new business EVERY MONTH.

It pays all claims before due and advances money to widows and orphans within twenty-four (24) hours after death of member.

It is now paying to widows and orphans Six Thousand Dollars daily.

Average yearly COST of total death loss to each \$1,000 Insurance in force for the past nine years, \$5.50.

Average EXPENSES for each \$1,000 of Insurance in force the past nine years, \$2.80.

Premiums made for rates remain the same as at the age of entry.

Dividend for 1888 was 30% per cent.

Every death loss for 1889 was paid before it was due.

Nearly \$2,000,000 paid in death losses last year.

Average cost to its policy holders for 1889 was \$17.14 on each thousand insurance in force.

No man who really loves his wife and children would wish to leave them destitute at his death; and ANY man even with limited salary or wages can carry a policy in the

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION

With its low rates, and provide a handsome sum of money for his family at trifling cost.

TOTAL MAXIMUM COST, including everything, for a Policy of \$1,000 in "Mutual Reserve Fund Life."

Each Day. Each Week. Each Month. Each Year

Age 18 to 30 yrs 4 cts. 30 cts. \$1.25 \$15.00

" at 40 " 5 " 35 " 1.40 16.80

" " 45 " 5 " 39 " 1.55 18.60

" " 50 " 6 " 43 " 1.85 22.20

" " 55 " 9 " 65 " 2.75 33.00

" " 60 " 12 " 85 " 3.70 44.40

Intermediate ages at proportionate costs.

Energetic, reliable agents wanted. For further information call on or address

T. H. JONES, General Agent,

No 2 Kimball House, Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

P. O. Box 224. Telephone 164.

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## SOME FAULTS OF MEN.

## WHAT WOMEN THINK OF THE TRAITS OF THE SEX.

The Kind of Men They Would Not Marry—Different Types of Social Faults.

A lot of young girls were describing their ideal heroes the other day, when a pretty young woman seasons out and known to be decidedly fastidious declared, that after a critical study of mankind she found it decidedly easier to describe the kind of man that she would not marry than the kind of one she would.

"What do you think is the worst sort of man to marry?" asked the other.

"Well, I scarcely know. All sorts of mean men makes mean husbands; dissipated men, selfish men, unfaithful men, cross men, jealous men, stingy men—why, I could go on naming men with disagreeable characteristics forever. I believe, however, that the worst fate on earth would be to be married to a rich man with a mean, stingy little soul."

"But if the man loved you," interrupted a sentimental maid, "he wouldn't be stingy to you."

"If I married such a rich man, it wouldn't be for love but for money, and I couldn't use all the little whining ways for getting his ducats out of him that a woman in love is mistress of. Then to have him exact a strict account of every dime I spent when I had looked forward to spending his money freely—well, I think it would kill me. I should look forward to helping my poor friends and relatives, and not to be able to do it would be so hard."

"But I don't believe any man would be so strict," said the sentimental girl.

"You don't? Well, you just haven't watched mean husbands as I have. Why, I know a woman who married one of those rich, mean men, and when she wanted to give some of her old clothes to some poor relatives he made her pack them all up and sent them out to his plantation, where he sold them to his negroes for a good sum. He would give her as many fine clothes as she wanted, for he liked to have his wife appear well, but she never allowed to spend money as she wished. She made money on his farm selling fruit, eggs, chickens, etc., but she had to account to him for that even. It was never her money—her very own to do with as she pleased. I think that sort of a man would make any woman utterly wretched. As his wife she is worse than a servant, for she doesn't even have the privilege of spending at her own sweet will the money which ought to be hers as the wages for her household duties. In such a position, I should quietly fold my hands and say, 'Now, I charge you so much for my services as housekeeper and overseer of your domestic affairs. Those wages are to be mine without question, and if you don't choose to give them, why get a housekeeper, and I shall remain the idle inmate of your establishment.'"

"Smaller faults than this one can make a man undesirable in a girl's eyes," said a pretty brunette.

"Last summer I paid a visit to some friends in the country, and while there, fell in love and became engaged to a young fellow—a man handsome, manly and really admirable in every way. I went from the country to visit very well people in the city, and my fiancé called. The drawing room was full of gay people. He entered, wearing among other things, an expansive white vest, and, as he was being introduced, he stumbled over a piano stool. I hated that man then and there. I could have forgiven the white vest, but never the awkwardness. I pictured him flitting the gray over the table as he served the turkey; I saw him stepping on women's gowns at entertainments; I thought of his awkwardness as host and guest until it would have driven me mad had I not bid him return to his native heath and never let me gaze upon him more."

"A voice can go against a man as much as a man's manner," said another. "I could never love a man who lisped. I should always feel ashamed of him and disgusted with him no matter how clever or good looking he was. To me a lisping voice is, in a man or woman, always indicative of deceit, and in the former the idea of effeminacy is added. I had a lisping beau once—a very bright, attractive fellow, tall and manly looking. Everybody wondered at my refusing him. I, myself didn't think I would until he asked me in accents like a three-year-old child."

"I could marry a lisper," said a girl feelingly, "rather than a man with one of these high-keyed, cracked voices. Nothing on earth would be more mortifying than this sort of a husband. I was engaged to such a one and a friend was sounding his praises, when she paused and then said, 'oh, but that voice, it is simply dreadful. It sounds real niggerish. The words remained with me and I'm unmarried still. I thought of our wedding journey, and when the car stopped how the people would be startled and turn and stare as those cracked, piping tones reached their ears. No matter what a man's dignity, bearing or character may be, if he have this sort of a voice, he cannot gain respect and admiration unless it be from an acquaintance long and intimate enough to discover his true worth. Now a woman may love her husband dearly and yet there is something missing if he doesn't gain spontaneous admiration and respect from others.'"

"Let a man be everything and lack dignity, and he is unworthy in a woman's eyes," said a girl who has had many lovers. "I don't see how an undignified man ever happens to get married—a man who makes a fool of himself in public, who is a buffoon, a would-be-wit, a painter, a singer of comic songs, or a reporter of poetry. I always hated that sort of male creature from the time I put on long frocks and went to picnics in the holidays. The boys who insisted on wearing the girls' hats, who said and did silly, undignified things, were loathsome in my sight, and because I am myself of a gay and rather undignified style, this sort of boys and men have always adored me. I had a lover once, really as beautiful physically as any creature I ever saw, but he would sing comic songs, sing them on the train, in the street car, any and everywhere. I shudder when I think of him. It has been many years since we have met. I hope we shall never meet again."

"All these faults," said the girl who first started the subject, "are minor ones and some of them a sensible wife might eradicate or lessen, but there are so many faults men have which are found out after marriage. Now the inebriate, boorish husband, is ever a disagreeable lover. He doesn't make himself known as he is, but he makes a name of himself. You invite some friends to lunch, or dine, and the milk of kindness in his breast, if he has any, turns to clabber. He makes the atmosphere heavy with his unpleasant temper. Everything on the table tastes wrong to you, you feel uneasy about your men and his service, and the people who are partaking of it. Your hospitality becomes choky and laden as a cold potato, and when the people go, you kneel down and say a prayer of thankfulness, and take a resolution never to issue another invitation as long as you live. If it were asked what fault in men women found most endurable, I think I should answer 'selfishness.' The profligate of women are, by nature, unselfish. They love to do that foolish."

erly coddling and tireless waiting on which all men love, and selfish men take as their due. Other women may get out of patience with the selfish, exacting husband of their friend, but the wife herself takes it as a matter of course, and something not to be minded in the least."

"Of all unendurable husbands," said the very sentimental girl, "I think the worst and most exasperating would be an utterly indifferent one—a man who let his wife do exactly as she pleased, simply because he didn't care what she did; a man in whom you could excite neither love nor hate, jealousy or admiration. Think of loving a man like that; of living with him and longing for some show of interest or tenderness. To walk with such a man through the gates of paradise would be more terrible to me than hell itself. I could not endure it. I should eat my heart out. I have seen a few such men. Their wives cry and plead at first like dogs, then they grow silent and dumb and white, and then they die or go mad or run off with some other man."

"You all are growing tragical," laughed a matron who had joined the group, "but, after all, what does this talk amount to. In a few years I expect to see you married to the very sort of men whose faults you now say you most detest. It is generally the way."

MAUDE ANDREWS.

## GENERAL GEORGIA NEWS.

—The Times and the police are waging war on the gamblers of Brunswick.

—Brunswick banks are in a flourishing condition. The showing made by the First National bank of that city, on Thursday, was an excellent one.

—Albany's board of trade has been re-organized, and the citizens are rejoicing.

—Albany wants a loan and improvement company.

—The Albany Lumber company is now in full blast with the largest stock of lumber ever carried in that market.

—If Augusta has an exposition this fall another hotel will be necessary. There is talk of building one.

—Augusta's local military is on a boom, and as the time for the June encampment draws near the interest in the respective companies grows more and more. All of the organizations have been reinforced within the last few weeks with new recruits, and the prospects for a fine showing for Augusta and her soldiers next summer could not be better.

—There is a lady living near Flowery Branch who has never seen a railroad train, and yet she has lived within one mile of the track for ten years. She is not blind, but simply has no curiosity in that direction.

—The strong probability is that Vice-President Morton will visit Brunswick. The committee to invite him there is doing all in its power to secure a success.

—Sheriff Moore, of Swainsboro, has gone to Texas after Mr. Williamson, who killed Mr. Collins, in the lower part of the country two years ago. Williamson is now in jail in Texas, and Sheriff Moore will have him ready for the superior court, which convenes on the first Monday in April.

—Cordine seems to be leading the southwest Georgia towns in enterprise. A mammoth shoe factory is now to be erected there.

—Moses Trimble, the young son of Professor A. F. Trimble, of Hogshead, was paralyzed Tuesday afternoon from the effects of injuries received while turning a somersault down a railroad embankment.

—The citizens of Americus want no more side-tracks on Cotton Avenue. A railroad bridge has been suggested.

—A Thomasville policeman, while on his rounds Wednesday, stumbled over a curious article. It was made of a thick leather tube, about three inches long, with both ends tightly plugged, and was pronounced by those who examined it to be a genuine dynamite bomb.

—Last Monday night Judge Hansell traveled forty miles, to and from Statesville, the county seat, and transacted the business of Echols county superior court.

—A \$20,000 brick hotel in Cuthbert is now an assured fact.

—Real estate is booming in Cedartown, and the town is enjoying general prosperity.

—Cedartown's business men show up well in the columns of the Citizen.

—It is believed that Cedartown will soon be one of the greatest iron producing centers of the south. Experts pronounce the iron ore as superior to the ores of Pennsylvania, and say that the section is destined to be an important manufacturing point.

—The committee on the Northwest Georgia fair met recently at Rock Springs. It is believed the fair can and will be a success.

—The Statesboro Eagle records the death of "Aunt" Peggy Walker, in her 94th year. She was, probably the oldest person in Bulloch county and was one of the slaves of General Robert E. Lee.

—Judge Hines is making it hard for those who carry concealed weapons. The Sandersville Herald says that at this term of court the fine was raised to \$100 and costs, as some have found to their sorrow.

—A new school house is being built at Price, and is nearing completion. In connection with it the citizens of that district are subscribing to build an additional story, to be used for a justice's court room.

—Gainesville, following the example of other progressive towns, hopes to inaugurate a board of trade at an early day.

—New pupils still continue to enroll at Andrew and the Agricultural college at Cuthbert. Each already has an enrollment which is the largest in the history of the institutions.

—There is a young man of twenty-one near Vic, Irwin county, who was never intoxicated, never spent but ten cents for drink (and that was for lemonade for his sweetheart), never used an oath, never carried a pistol, and never sparked but one girl.

—Mr. G. W. Williams, of Rochelle, says that while pruning a tree the other day he observed one that forked a few feet from the ground, and about fourteen inches above the two limbs or trunks were connected by a small limb growing from one and centrally into the other perfectly uniting the two together.

—The Dublin Post says the river freight has assumed huge proportions. It has increased so much within the past few weeks that the steamer Laurens cannot handle it, and Captain Henry is hourly expected with a boat from Abbeville.

—The report of the condition of the First National bank of Gainesville, is very gratifying to the citizens. It ranks with the best institutions of the kind in Georgia.

—If the growth of a place may be inferred from the increase of its mail, LaGrange is certainly on a big boom. Captain W. S. Evans, postmaster, now distributes twice as many letters and three times as many papers as he did one year ago.

—The citizens of Franklin, Heard county, held a meeting at the courthouse in that city on last Tuesday and appointed a committee to notify the citizens of West Point that they are ready to cooperate with them in opening the river. The committee was instructed to notify the citizens of West Point that Wednesday, March 20th, at 12 m., there would be a citizens meeting of the whole county of Heard to consider the question.

—A lunatic is at large in the woods around LaGrange. He escaped from Mr. H. K. Brady, a man who was at the depot on Wednesday morning waiting for the 6:30 train for Milledgeville. The crazy boy's name is Alonso Holt, and he was adjudged on Monday a fit subject for the asylum. When last seen he was sailing through the woods at a rapid speed.

—The Free Presbyterians are contemplating the erection of a church at Adairsville.

—Early next week, the yacht Rambler is expected to put in at Savannah for a day or two. The Rambler is commanded by Captain Miller, and is on her way from New York to Jacksonville. She is only a naphtha yacht, and is probably the first that ever made such an attempt.

—Two years ago, Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart., member of parliament from Dublin, came to Savannah as the guest of the Irish-American. While there, he made an address on the progress of the cause of home rule. He is now in Jacksonville, and an effort will probably be made to have him visit Savannah again.

## FACTS OF FASHIONS.

## SOME STRIKINGLY HANDSOME GOWNS THAT ARE NEW.

American Women Are Better Dressed Than Their English Sisters—How Redfern Leads His Competitors.

Certain it is that a woman must have a natural born, inherent instinct in order to dress well; for rules are of no more avail in teaching her the art than maxims can teach her to sit and walk and pose gracefully.

Our English cousins think themselves au fait in regard to dress, and many periodicals are launched on the public on this subject. But in spite of all this knowledge thrust upon us, can English women boast themselves to be exponents of style and beauty, and in charm of manner and grace?

An English woman's ballroom gown is oftener than otherwise covered with strands of roses and unmeaning garnitures with but a suggestion of lace about the extremely decollete neck. To be sure her street gowns are better, but even here, she cannot approach her American cousin in one of Redfern's masterpieces.

Here is one of his latest designs, a chic little driving coat made of fawn-colored Polo cloth, whose linen twill makes it perfectly waterproof.



It is cut rather long, with loose fronts, and has on either side large white pearl coachmen buttons.

The collar can be worn fastened with a strap, as in No. 2, or turned down, as shown in the first sketch. The back is brought into the waist snugly. A very desirable feature is the number of pockets, which, in addition to their usefulness, give it the much-sought-after "manly" air. The sleeves are closely fastened at the waist with a strap, affording ample protection in case of unexpected storms. Several rows of stitching make a handsome finish to the bottom of the coat, cuffs, collar and pockets of this smart little jacket, which is certainly a masterpiece.



A very handsome gown is made of a soft dark Ophelia cloth and silk of the same shade, beautifully hand-embroidered in fancy tinsel cords. The bodice consists of the popular Zouave style, whose outer fronts have wide revers and fasten in the center over a full vest of silk. The silk sleeves form quite a characteristic feature of this handsome gown, being quite full and confined diagonally with bands of embroidered cloth. Add to this a close-fitting torso, trimmed with ribbon bows and ostrich tips and a handsome suit is rarely seen.



A very striking and pretty gown is of Lincoln green cloth, with a panel in the skirt, the belt and revers of tan-colored cloth, braided in all those effective mixtures of green and gold cords, which form so successful a specialty of Redfern's establishment—a large hat of the Portland shape, made of the finest straw, matching the color of the gown, and trimmed with flowers and ribbon bows gives a very stylish finish.

Silver serge is fashionable for tailor gowns. It is a novelty cloth, woven with a peculiarly twisted quill thread that gives the warp a

sheen effect. With these smart suits of dark blue and brown, white cloth is used for a vest. In the homespun checks and stripes, dotted muslin and printed Marcellas are used for the waistcoat. Very English tailor-made girls have the basque made to fit about the neck after the fashion of a man's coat. A regular shirt effect is produced by means of a cape collar, about which the band of a flat scarf is passed. A scarf-pin



jewels the knot of scarlet or figured silk, cuffs match the stiff collar and the handkerchief is visible just above the welt of the side pocket. The hosiery pair excellence for dressy occasions is black silk made with feet of linen thread. An authority on silk stockings argues against the use of soap and water. If worn carefully frequent airing is sufficient, and light tints can be cleaned by rubbing the soles with flour. A little cologne water sprinkled over them will remove an unpleasant odor.

The ideal safety riding habit has at last been invented. It consists of a well-fitted pair of riding trousers, with a skirt, cut like a long straight apron, of Melton cloth, which in some mysterious way adjusts itself by the rider taking her seat, and has the appearance in the saddle of the conventional riding habit. Another apron, fastened by a single button, can be detached and put around the waist behind, so that the lady dismounted presents no awkward appearance. The effect is said to be neither unfeminine nor ungraceful, while perfect immunity from the dreaded danger of being hung by the habit in case of a spill is insured. Still, in the event of minor accidents, if a lady were thrown and injured, before she had time to adjust this back drape, we fancy the situation would be somewhat embarrassing, and her sensations would correspond with those of "Jo" in the "Little Women" stories, when she went to the party with the back breadths of her dress burned out and was obliged to stand with her back to the wall during the festivity. Another interesting occasion, somewhat trying to the average woman's composure, would be the mount before a party of friends or spectators in trousers and an apron. Still half a dress is better than no dress at all, and if a woman has a fine figure she can usually, upon reflection, persuade herself into feeling well clad in a girdle for an opera waist, a frock for a bathing skirt, and why not this, which may save her from a shocking death? LOUISE RHEA.

"Get another dozen lamp chimneys."

"What! are they all gone?"

"Yes."

"I'm going to try a sort I've been reading about, if I have to send to Pittsburgh for 'em. Macbeth & Co.'s 'pearl-top' don't break."

"Another humbug, probably."

"Don't Muggins keep 'em?"

"I'm going to see. Give me a postal card. I'll have that chimney, anyhow."

Muggins got 'em for him; and did a thriving chimney business for several weeks, till everybody got 'em; and somehow his trade has increased all round ever since.

For sale by Dobbs, Wey & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**CURE**  
Your BLOOD  
Purified  
BY USING THE GENUINE  
**DR. C. MCCLANE'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**LIVER PILLS!**  
PREPARED ONLY BY  
**FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.**  
Beware of Counterfeits made in St. Louis, Mo.

**FINE SHOW CASES.**  
TERRY MFG CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.  
SIXTY STYLES FROM  
FRANCE, LAMIN &  
BROS., ALBANY, N.Y.  
Name this paper.

**MADE BY SPECIAL PROCESS--THE BEST.**  
Cocoa is of supreme importance as an article of diet. Van Houten's has fifty per cent. more flesh-forming properties than exist in the best of other cocoas.

**VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA**  
"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

The tissue of the cocoa bean is so softened as to render it easy of digestion, and, at the same time, the aroma is highly developed.

Van Houten's Cocoa ("once tried, always used") is the original, pure, soluble Cocoa, invented, patented and made in Holland, and is to-day better and more valuable than any of the numerous imitations. In fact, a comparative test will easily prove, that no other Cocoa equals this *Van Houten's* in solubility, agreeable taste and nutritive qualities. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for Van Houten's and take no other.

**R. H. RICHARDS & CO.**  
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**POTTS & POTTS,**  
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**Fine Whiskies.**

And sole agents for Joseph Schilt Milwaukee famous "Pilsener bottled beer." We carry in stock J. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, Veuve Cluquet, Pommery Sec, Gold Seal Champagne, Remy & Co.'s Pale Ale, Guinness Extra Stout (bottled by E. J. Burke), Apollinaris, The Red "Diamond" mark, Natural Hungarian Aperient (Hunyadi Janos), and Hawthorn Waters. The best brands imported Brandy, Gins, Rums, etc. Telephone No. 175.

**GRAND LOT SALE**

— AT —

**ANNISTON, ALABAMA.**

**THE "MODEL CITY" OF THE GREAT SOUTH**

COMMENCING APRIL 3d, 1890.

The Anniston City Land Company, for the purpose of more extensively advertising Anniston's great resources and advantages, and to more thoroughly acquaint investment seekers, home seekers, capitalists, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics with the city's marvelous growth and brilliant future, have determined to offer for sale at public auction, on the third day of April, a number of choice city and suburban business and residence lots.

**Cheap Rate Excursions**

Will be run on all the railroads for parties desiring to attend the sale.

Anniston is today one of the most progressive, prosperous and GROWING young cities in the south. It has the finest schools in the state, the finest churches of any city of like population in the United States. It has the largest and most successful manufacturing establishments in the south. Traveling expenses will be refunded to all parties making investments.

**FURNITURE.**

**PEYTON H. SNOOK**  
THE HANDSOMEST LINE OF REAL FINE

**Grand Rapids Furniture**

In English Oak, Solid Mahogany and 16th Century finish in the South can be seen in my warehouse. Folding Beds, Cheffonies, Fancy Cabinets and Fine Parlor Suits a specialty. 100 Solid Oak Suits only \$25. Hotels furnished on reasonable terms.

P. H. SNOOK

mar 9 d4t

**HEALTH IS WEALTH**

**Church's Improved Alabastine,**  
FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS  
ONE CARLOAD JUST RECEIVED  
Trade Supplied at Factory Prices.  
A. P. THOMPSON  
45 Decatur Street, Atlanta.  
Jan 25 d-4t

**TO WEAK MEN**  
Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a valuable tonic (sealed), containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address: Prof. F. C. FOWLER, M.D., Columbus, Ohio—daily wkyly

**WANTED.**  
WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH IN ST. PAUL, Minn., a Northwestern General Agency for the sale of the Gaynor Fire Alarm and Police Signal System. Prefer a man who has had some experience in soliciting city contracts, and some electrical knowledge. A desirable agency for some responsible and energetic man; some others used application, giving experience and references.  
GAYNOR ELECTRIC CO., Louisville, Ky.  
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**WHITE-HOUSE AGENTS WANTED**  
for the New England States. A desirable agency for some responsible and energetic man; some others used application, giving experience and references.  
GAYNOR ELECTRIC CO., Louisville, Ky.  
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**COOK-BOOK**  
Address S. B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.  
mar 9 d-4t

**GRAVES**  
Name this paper.  
mar 9 d-4t

## LIFE IN JAPAN.



HE steamer has just sailed. If you will go to the top of the hill there you can see it disappearing in the distance. For ten of the longest days of my life I had been waiting in H. G. Usaki, Japan, for the monthly steamer which would take me to Yokohama on my way back to America.

As usual, the steamer was a day or two behind its time, and when I returned from a visit to an Englishman's bungalow, some ten miles in the interior, I was greeted with the pleasing information that the steamer had come and gone and I was left behind.

The prospect of a whole month in Nagasaki, with the thermometer at 108 in the shade, made me desperate and regardless of the heat. I rushed about asking advice from the old residents and seeking some means by which I could overtake the steamer and avoid the delay.

A long residence in the east had rendered most of the European settlers apathetic, and I received the same advice from everybody. "Wait, dear boy, wait," said all of them, "and try to make yourself as comfortable as you can."

Finally, however, I met a young Englishman who explained to me that Nagasaki was situated on the Pacific side of the island of Sakaido Kiusiu, and the steamer had to go way around the end of the island in order to enter the inland sea through the Vancapellen straits. He also explained that if I could reach the town of Ko Kura in time to intercept the steamer.

Overjoyed by even a remote prospect of relief from my forced stay in Nagasaki, I hurried off to secure a conveyance and prepare for my departure.

What I learned was not encouraging, but still with an alibi, I continued to pursue the plan I had determined on.

I was told that the interior of the island was in a state of rebellion. One of the mikado's left handed brothers had asserted that he had secured a right as anybody to rule over the land and he had raised an army which the royal troops were at that time trying to disperse.

My friends insisted that to cross the island would take three days and it was very doubtful if I caught the steamer, even if I escaped the many dangers which would attend such a journey.

I was determined, however, to make the attempt, and I finally secured a Genrickshaw man who consented to drag me across the island in his wheeled heavy carriage, if I could secure the consent of the Japanese authorities. After some delay, I procured all the necessary documents, and was even given a letter from the governor-general of the province which entitled me to the protection of the government troops. If, however, I fell into the hands of the insurgents, I realized that I would have to take my chances, and I knew that my prospects would not be brilliant.

In order to avoid attention as much as possible I took off my European clothes and wrapped myself in the long garment of a Japanese gentleman, besides the knife which fashion required me to wear in the broad silk belt about my waist, I had concealed two good revolvers. In spite of these precautions when the time for starting came I felt exceedingly nervous and was strongly tempted to give up the undertaking.

It was too late to change my mind, however, and just as the sun was beginning to sink behind the hill on which Nagasaki is built, I gave the word of command and my Genrickshaw man with a yell whirled me down the street and out into the country.

Once the town was behind us the tough little Genrickshaw pulled assumed a dog trot, from which he never varied. Up hill and down he maintained the same gait, until I feared that he would give out before the first station was made, and I would be left to walk back to Nagasaki.

My fears were entirely groundless, and we continued our way until at 9 o'clock he suddenly put on a spurt and, with a whoop, brought me up at the door of a Japanese house.

where he informed me by signs that we would spend the night.

By the time I had alighted from the Genrickshaw, the door of the house opened and a dirty looking Japanese man and woman appeared. After some argument, they consented to admit me, and then pointing to a mat in one corner of the room they retired to another mat in the opposite corner from which our arrival had evidently aroused them, and in a few minutes I was alone beyond the reach of any venture of a doubt that they were both sound asleep.

At daylight I was awakened and though I was full of aches from the hard bed on which I had slept I felt some compunction about making a complaint as my night's lodging only cost me ten cents.

After a hurried breakfast my Genrickshaw man harnessed himself into the shafts and we continued our journey.

All went well until the afternoon when I judged from the general slope of the land that we had crossed the main ridge and were somewhere in the center of the island.

The trees were casting long shadows across the road and I was beginning to look forward to a place to pass the night when suddenly a frightful noise arose immediately in front of us.

It was impossible to see anything because the crest of a hill cut off the view of the valley beyond, but from the frequent discharge of guns and the wild yells it was evident that a battle of some sort raged furiously.

Getting out of the Genrickshaw I crawled to the top of the hill and looked down.

A company of about fifty soldiers, evidently government troops from their arms and uniforms, were in the act of charging a band of 100 or more wild looking creatures armed with sharp spears and javalins, and also with a few guns. All the efforts of the leader of the rabble to hold his men in position were evidently useless, because with a yell they broke and fled for the woods, which covered the sides of the hills.

I noticed that there were several bodies lying on the ground in the straggled attitudes which corpses assume when suddenly shot while taking some violent action. Fearing, however, that some of the refugees might come my way, I turned to seek my Genrickshaw, thinking that I would seek the nearest house and ask for shelter.

As I looked around the Genrickshaw man was in the act of turning, and when I called for him to stop he fled at the top of his speed in the direction from which we had come. I tried frantically to overtake him, but finding that was useless, I stood in the middle of the road and offered him everything I could think of to come back. He paid no attention to me, and I continued watching him until he disappeared over a hill, and then for the first time I realized what it was to be left alone in a strange country in which a war was going on, and with no knowledge whatever of the language.

Fortunately I had my money and my letters in my belt, so I finally concluded to seek refuge behind some trees, and there I decided upon some plan of action. It seemed as dangerous to go back as to go on my way, and so, after waiting until it was quite dark, I left my hiding place and took the road again.

In accordance with the Japanese fashion, I wore on my feet white mittens, with a place for the big toe, and sandals. The unknown

tomed foot gear made it hard to walk, and the stones constantly bruised my feet. I finally saw a light before me, and then I felt that for the time I might find a shelter, or a guide, who would lead me to the place where the soldiers were camped.



When I drew near to the light I found, instead of the house that I expected, a Buddhist temple. The edifice was a species of shed, open on one side, and the light came from a number of tapers which were burning in front of three hideous-looking idols. In front of each of these monsters a number of little bowls of rice and ginger and other condiments had been placed, and, after carefully looking round to see that I was not observed, I began with the idol nearest me, and before my appetite was satisfied the contents of all the little bowls prepared for the delectation of the gods were consumed.

Realizing that I had committed a sacrilege, I instant flight seemed to me wise. The night outside, however, looked very dark, and the companionship of the three big idols with their lights was so attractive that I finally crawled behind one of them, and, finding a hollow space in the pedestal on which the figure stood, I crawled into it, and, thoroughly worn out, I soon fell into a sound sleep.

I was awakened the next morning by an awful chattering, and, looking through a crack in the wood, I saw five Buddhist priests carrying on in a frightful way because the bowls which they had tended for years had at last been found empty. I had a shrewd suspicion from their gestures, that they, none of them, believed their gods had eaten the food, and also that the empty bowls would cause them to go without their own breakfast.

Finally, to my great relief, the priests all left, and I crawled from my hiding place and started on the road as hard as I could go. I felt that it would be well to change the great distance as possible between myself and the Buddhist temple before I was captured.

I was brought to a sudden halt by seeing a gun pointed at me, and the surprise was so great that I sat down hard in the middle of the road. In a minute I was surrounded by a dozen soldiers, and their actions when they found I was a foreigner, and dressed in native garments, were anything but friendly. Just as matters were beginning to look serious for me, a commanding voice gave an order, and the soldiers, and the soldiers immediately fell away from me.

I was still sitting in the middle of the road when the soldiers returned. I found myself facing a stout little man, the very image of Poo Ba in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera of the Mikado. I noticed that he wore two swords so I realized that he was of high rank.

Immediately I rose and assuming an air of injured dignity, which I did not by any means feel, I produced my letter from the governor-general and presented it with a flourish.

The dignitary cast his eye over the documents and then raised to his forehead by which I understood that he recognized the signature and therefore I was safe.

To my utterable delight the officer spoke French, and he explained to me that he had been brought up in the army while the French still occupied Japan, and that he was of advanced ideas with no insular prejudices. He even insisted on taking me to his home, which he said, was near Ko Kura, for the purpose of introducing me to his family.

In some mysterious way a horse was procured for me. Although my legs were sorely tired because of my awkwardness in keeping them covered with my Japanese dress I found the rest of my journey exceedingly pleasant.

My friend proved to be General Toku Kusa Krami, a man of high rank and a blood relative of the mikado. His residence was a beautiful Japanese summer house surrounded by the finest garden I ever saw and although the sides were of paper the frames to which the walls were attached were magnificently carved and the effect was exquisite.

On entering the house we found two young ladies seated on the floor, taking tea. They were both really beautiful, and I was entranced until the oldest one opened her mouth to speak. Then I was horrified because her teeth were all jet black. I found, however, that she was suffering from no disease, but that she had been recently married, and as her husband was away at the war, her teeth were stained in sign of sorrow for his absence.

Both the young ladies were the general's daughters, and with the family I passed a delightful evening.

I was even sorry the next morning, when the general informed me that the steamer had been sighted coming through the Vancapellen straits, and I must hasten to Kokura.

The general went with me, and saw me safely on board, and when we left the little harbor of Kokura he was standing on the beach waving me a farewell.

L. M. W.

A Rare Opportunity to Buy Fine Stock at Nashville, Tenn.

We have just received a descriptive catalogue of nearly four hundred fine horses that are to be sold in the great National Sale at Nashville, Tenn., April 1st, 2d and 3d. In this lot of horses, to be sold to the highest bidder, is a number of finely bred stallions ready for service, and a number of finely bred young colts, yearlings and fillies, and fine geldings, matched teams and saddle horses. Parties wanting any kind of a horse will find this a great opportunity to buy anything they want in the horse line, and at their own price, as every animal put up will be sold for just what it will bring. Don't fail to attend this great sale. Write for catalogue to Messrs. Lyles, Lyles, Lyles and Woodin, Managers, Nashville, Tenn. sun wed

In Memoriam.

Mr. Carleton Carr, whose death occurred last Sunday at his father's residence on Spring street, stood just upon the threshold of that early manhood, which is always the promise of the fairest prospects. So bright was it for him, surrounded as he was by friends, to witness with him his youthful anticipations, it seems now to add an inexpressible pang to the grief for his death.

He had been ill for several months, and though conscious of the doom that awaited him, he bore the hastening of his Master's hand with patient resignation, and not a murmur passed his lips. He had learned the lesson under the shadow of his fate, that the sentence was not against him, but for him, and carried in its fulfillment the comforting consolation of his own eternal good. Though he murmured not, the tenderness of a heart like his could not repress the regret he felt in leaving his loved ones, but that was all. Heaven, in his thought, was clothed in that grandeur which we only feel for those who stand close upon the River's bank and look across. It was an unwearied theme upon his lips.

Drs. Morrison and Barnett attended him with great kindness and devotion, and he watched for their return with the eagerness of a child. Under their ministering care, fruitful as it was of an abiding peace and hope, he connected himself with the church.

Never a gentler spirit, or a spirit more refined or filled with a higher trust took its flight than that of noble, generous Carleton Carr.

His funeral was preached at the family residence by Drs. Morrison and Barnett, and Elder Glenn. The remains, accompanied by the family and many friends, were carried to Covington, the old home. A large number of friends, with floral offerings, met them here to pay the last tribute of love and sorrow before the body was laid away to its last rest. And it was a pathetic scene to see the old family servants who followed with bowed heads the remains of their young master, whom they loved so well.

A. F. HARRIS.

## THE OLD WAGON YARD.

PLACE WHERE HORSE-SWAPPERS MOST DO CONGREGATE.

Some Scenes That Are Striking—With Some Account of the Manner in Which a Class of People Make a Living.

The old wagon yard. Were you ever there? If not you have missed one of the most striking scenes about the city. It is a relic of the good old times that used to be.

Located on Deatur street, it was established by Mr. Charles M. Morris, a quarter of a century ago. In the good old days when Atlanta's country trade was a much larger feature of the city's business than it is at present.

A large square of ground was purchased, and in the center a green looking little brick building was erected, in appearance a cross between a Daniel Boone blockhouse and an English castle.

It remains today, a unique sample of the period. It is three stories high and contains twelve rooms, the second story being surrounded with a balcony.

Around the square about one hundred stalls were built for horses and mules, with an ample cattle yard in the rear, for the benefit of drovers.

The object of the wagon yard was two fold. First, it was quite a paying investment; and second, it was a great convenience to the farmers who came to the town to trade, and who still come from the Blue Ridge to the Fine mountains.

All sorts of people put up at the wagon yard. The rooms in the little brick building are free to all comers, and so is the yard, during the day, a small fee being charged for keeping stock over night.

The farmers, peddlers, gypsies and travelers generally ask for the wagon yard as soon as they strike the city. They remove their provisions and horse feed, with supply of fuel collected on the journey, from their wagons, and place such things as they do not require for immediate use in one of the lower rooms of the building. Then they select a room upstairs where they build a fire, cook, eat and sleep, enjoying themselves as they like.

When the big gate is locked at night, nobody can get in or out, and the aid of the aged yard keeper so that their belongings are as safe as they could possibly be, once they arrive in the wagon yard.

THE HORSE SWAPPERS most do congregate about the wagon yard, and there is just about as much business done there, in a certain line, as anywhere else in Atlanta.

A countryman who has a horse or mule that he wishes to swap, seeks the wagon yard, where there is some other fellow equally desirous of making a bargain.

It is then that the owner of the sore-backed mule and the proprietor of the spavined mare, meet on equal terms.

"Hello, stranger! want to swap horses?" "No, not particular. Got a mighty good mule here, but don't much keef to swap."

"I've got a fine brood mare here, just a little lame from a gravel stone under the off shoe of her fore foot."

"Want to swap?" "Not so overly anxious. Why, wife'd have a fit if I was to swap the filly. She raised 'er y' see, an' she's a reg'lar pet."

"That's the way er my mule. Children all jist dot on 'er."

"Does he work well?" "Best you ever saw. This is the fo'th crop I've made with 'im, an' you never saw a colt as gentle."

"My mare's got 'er colt teeth yit. You jist orter see how she can rack. Natcher'l pacer."

"My mule kin out pull a steam engine. That's how came he's back skinned up. Helped a fellow pull 'is waggie out'n a bog hole."

"I'd like to have good mule."

"I wouldn't swap for nothing less'n a young mare."

"Git on this ere beast an' see how she kin git up an' git."

"All right. You kin try this mule of you feel like it. Gentle as a dog."

And then they mount, each on the other's animal, and a series of gyrations follow that would be a study for an artist. Up and down and around and around, the spavined mare and the sore backed mule, till a trade is started.

"I like yer mare, but you mus' gimme boot."

"No, tunder! Boot on 'er the laig."

"No tunder! You mus' be a jist full. Come, now, do you want er swap horses?"

"I ain't a-hossin' fur it, but I will swap."

"Gimme twenty-five dollars."

"Twenty-five hellions! I'll give you ten."

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Lumber, Laths and Shingles!  
CYPRESS AND YELLOW PINE SHINGLES!

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"AMOSKEAG" BRAND SHINGLES  
Are the Best and Cheapest!

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Business is Business.  
We have been in it now—making mantles and fine interiors—for seven years and claim to know something about it, and most willingly give our patrons the benefit of our experience. We run our works economically, pay our rents, employ only first class artisans, use the best of seasoned lumber (hard wood and soft wood), and can give you a better article for less money than any firm in the country. Geo. S. May & Co.

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Southern Medical Dispensary.

21-3 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

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Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impotency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safety and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis, eruptions, itching, scabies, etc., and all of its terrible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches, sores or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, erysipelas permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, gonorrhea, frequent and burning urination, gonorrhea, blood, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRICTURE, pyramidal, cured without any cutting or caustics, or dilation or interruption of business or occupation.

A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.

Dr. Bowes is a graduate of the great University of Michigan, of twenty years' experience, and is strictly reliable. Send six cents in stamps for "Question List" and book on diseases of men. Enclose stamps for reply to your letter.

Call on or address DR. BOWES & CO., 24 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

References: Constitution, Jacob's Pharmacy Co., 24 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Overseer E. & P. Mills.

Columbus, Ga., July 13, 1889. nov 3 dly sun

MISCELLANEOUS.  
ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS!  
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GRAND LOT SALE  
—AT—  
ANNISTON, ALABAMA.  
THE "MODEL CITY" OF THE GREAT SOUTH.

COMMENCING APRIL 3d, 1890.

The Anniston City Land Company, for the purpose of more extensively advertising Anniston's great resources and advantages, and to more thoroughly acquaint investment-seekers, home-seekers, capitalists, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics with the city's marvelous growth and brilliant future have determined to offer for sale on the 3d day of April a number of choice city and suburban lots.

Cheap Rate Excursion!

Will be run on all the railroads for parties desiring to attend the sale. Anniston is today, the most progressive, prosperous and growing young city in the south. It has the finest schools in the state, the finest churches of any city of like population in the United States. It has the largest and most successful manufacturing establishments in the south. Traveling expenses will be refunded to all parties making investments.

RAILROAD COMMISSION NOTICE.  
We have this day admitted Mr. Robert E. Saul as a member of our firm. Perkins Machinery Co. Atlanta, Ga., March 1st, 1890.

FERINITE A MAHOGANY FINISH  
Can be applied by any one. Two coats of this beautiful finish will produce a beautiful finish on any wood. It is more attractive than natural wood. Economical. Send for circular and sample of wood finished with FERINITE to REELEY BROTHERS, 24 Burling Slip, New York city.





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Everything in our line at the very lowest prices. Save money by looking at our stock.

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## MY KIDNEYS.

Yes, your kidneys are one of the most vital parts of your body. They are the great

## BLOOD FILTERERS

and must be kept pure, clean and in their normal condition if you want to enjoy good health.

## THE WEAK AND NERVOUS

have their kidneys affected. Their kidneys need cleaning and restoration to their normal condition, then the blood becomes purified and the bloom of health returns. In order to cleanse your kidneys, use Stuart's

## GIN AND BUCHU!

It is the one reliable remedy. Simple, cheap and effective. It is an infallible remedy for kidney, bladder and all urinary diseases. It has

## CURED THOUSANDS!

Mr. E. L. D. Mobley suffered for years from excruciating pain in the bladder. Stuart's Gin and Buchu "made him a well man."

Dr. B. A. Fontaine, after a thorough trial, recommends Stuart's Gin and Buchu to the profession and public as a remedy for all kidney and urinary troubles.

Mr. W. A. Culver, "considers Stuart's Gin and Buchu the best kidney, urinary and bladder remedy in the world."

Sold by all druggists.

## G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a splendid residence in perfect order, on nice corner lot, 60 feet front, on Pulliam street.

A rent-paying plant, 3 houses near East Tennessee shops, rent \$36.00 per month, at \$2.50.

Five houses, renting at \$43.00 per month, at \$5.00.

A tract of 8 lots, near East Tennessee shops, at \$1,000. A good speculation.

I have several pieces of central property at reasonable prices.

Parties having property to sell would do well to place it in my hands.

I am prepared to conduct auction sales at any time.

## G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House, Wall St.

## H. L. WILSON,

AUCTIONEER,

27--ELEGANT VACANT LOTS--27

For Sale at Auction

ON NORTH AVENUE, SPRING AND WILLIAMS STREETS.

March 25th, 1890, at 2 O'clock, P. M.

This is strictly first-class residence property--in fact, the best unimproved lots on the north side of Atlanta. Elegant buildings are on the adjoining lots, occupied by the very best people. Favored streets, gas and water are already provided. Street cars run every few minutes as near as could be desired. Plans are now being made, and can be had at my office, No. 3 Kimball House, Pryor St.

## H. L. WILSON

Real Estate Agent.

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## A. J. WEST,

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REAL ESTATE,

No. 7 Kimball House, Pryor St.

## BUSINESS LOT DECATUR ST., 20x75, CORNER,

Lot next to above, same size, \$1,200.

Vacant lot 50x125, Dupont st. near Cane, \$1,000.

Handsome lot West Peachtree st., near in, 50x200, 4,500.

House and lot, Luckie st., one block from Peachtree st., \$5,200.

House and lot, Hood st., 6-room house, lot 50x75, \$2,500.

22x300 corner Ponce DeLeon and Jackson, choice and cheap.

## PETERS' LAND COMPANY.

We are offering and selling bargains on West Peachtree, Spring, Cherry and other sts., embracing the Peters' Land company property. Call, buggy and salesman ready to show it to you.

10 acres Jackson st., near Ponce DeLeon, at a price that will double itself in two years.

7 acres near Angier's spring, \$5,000.

18 acres within 700 feet of Van Winkle's, \$300 per acre.

113 acres near East Point, \$50 per acre.

6 good lots, high and pretty, Lovejoy and Fowler, \$2,400.

Beautiful lots East Pine st., electric cars, \$5,000, \$2,000 profit in 60 days.

Special bargain, 20 acres, prominent road, 3 mile post in center of it, \$1,200.

20 acres 3 1/2 miles, large front, \$2,000.

5 acres original forest, C. R. R. Joining Dr. Knott and fronting R. R. 3 1/2 miles, \$2,000.

Acreage property at East Point, Hayville, Edgewood, Kirkwood, Decatur and suburbs generally.

Those wishing to sell real estate, will do well to leave a description of their property with us. Money to loan on Atlanta real estate. No delay.

A. J. WEST & CO., Real Estate.

## NEWS OF THE THEATERS

## NO NEW PRODUCTIONS AND NO BIG SENSATIONS.

Philadelphia Accepts "The Gondoliers" and Francis Wilson--Notes of the Plays and Players--Footlight Notes.

After getting the theatrical rattle-dazzle in New York, Chicago and elsewhere, "The Gondoliers" has received an enthusiastic welcome in Philadelphia, where it was produced by Francis Wilson's company.

But this reception was, of course, a foregone conclusion. The fact that New York didn't love the play was enough to make Philadelphia love it. Then, too, the beauty of the libretto would pass for wit in Philadelphia. Wilson is said to be funny, but he confines himself to his text and cannot, therefore, be Wilson.

The Jefferson-Florence combination is back in New York spreading enjoyment. Mrs. Drew and Fred Paulding are accredited with the most conscientious and Sheridan-esque work. In her latter scenes Miss Allen acts delightfully, but her earlier scenes have a tendency to mar the impression she makes. One man in the company who does not get the credit due him is Edwin Varrey--another is George Denham.

The production of "Captain Swift" at DeGree's on Monday was undoubtedly one of the best dramatic events of the season, and was one most highly enjoyed.

Mr. Arthur Forrest and Miss Rand are both favorites here in Atlanta, and they demonstrated it in "Captain Swift," that they deserved all of the admiration of their friends. The company, as a whole, was excellent.

Here's a funny snap.

It is called "The Society of Young Girls of Pure Character on the Stage," and it first came to notice by means of a tea given to Mrs. Kendal.

The girls of pure character composing the organization are: Miss Eleanor Tindale, chairman; Miss Alice Fisher, secretary and treasurer; Miss Effie Shannon, Miss Ada Croley and Miss Kittie Cheatham, executive committee; Miss Chalmers, Miss Crossman, Miss Selina Peter, Miss Dorothy Lorr, Miss Jean Gordon, Miss Craiblock, Miss Marion Russell, Miss Alice King, Miss Rockman, Miss Annie Story, Miss Maud Banks, Miss Lizzie Hudson and Miss Jane Stuart.

The Dramatic News wants to know what sort of proof of the possession of the requisite "pure character" they must give to be eligible to membership.

It's dollars to cents that none but the charter members ever get into the "society."

A son of Nicolini has been engaged to sing tenor parts at the Paris Grand opera house. Patti has supplied the money for the young man's costumes, which are said to be of the costliest kind.

Miss Marie Halton, who will be remembered as one of the Casino stars, that unexpectedly left for Europe some months since, has secured all the American rights of Andrian's "La Cigale."

She is at present in London, where she will engage a company, sailing from Havre April 5th. Her leading man is M. Tauffenburger, who was in this country a few years ago with Mr. Maurice Grau.

Miss Halton, of course, will be associated with the production in the opera, which is to be produced in New York about May 12th. This is if Mr. Rudolph Aronson will permit her.

Tomorrow Rhea will open at the Broadway Theater, New York, in her new and highly successful production of "Josephine, the Empress of the French."

So far as can be judged from newspaper notices, Mlle Rhea has made the hit of her life in this magnificent play. The New York production is looked forward to with greatest interest. Everything will be prepared upon a grand scale. Rhea is having two new scenes painted for this event. The first is a brilliant ballroom scene in the Tuilleries, and the other an accurate reproduction of that of "Josephine" at Malmaison, in which a striking tableau of Napoleon's return from the Elbe will be shown.

The good nature of Americans have never been better illustrated than in the case of Miss Florence St. John. She is a woody actress, with a fair voice, who failed to make the slightest impression, but in order to advertise herself, began abusing Americans and Americans, going so far as to say that she found no ladies here who could associate with. Instead of being hissed from the stage, as she would have been in any other country in the world, she has been left beautifully alone. After this elderly dame had been in New York over a week, and living at one of the swell hotels on upper Broadway, she scolded her hand very severely. How? She did not know that Americans used hot as well as cold water in their baths, and having ordered her first on the ninth day after her arrival, deliberately put her hand under the boiling hot and steaming steam. It is hard to believe that anyone could be so stupid, and no one would have believed it, but for Miss St. John herself, who told the story.

The Standard theatre, at St. Louis, was crowded at the Sunday matinee to see "Zuna" by the Peabody company. The company and ballet were so bad that the audience commenced to hiss, and before the act was over the police had to be called in. The manager, Smith, got the crowd out and closed the house for this week. This is the first time that an American audience rises up in vigorous protest, and it is high time.

Charles Wyndham closed his season on Saturday, and sailed for England last Wednesday. He comes back next season.

Mr. Stuart Robson opened his second week at Alhambra's theater, Washington, last Monday, to a very large audience. Mr. Robson's business has been phenomenally large this season. He comes to the Twenty-third Street theater in April when "An Arrant Knave" is sure to be a great success.

W. H. Gillett's new farce-comedy, "All the Comforts of a Home," was produced at the Boston Museum last Monday. It is based on the German comedy, "Ein Toller Ehnfall." It made a hit.

Bernhardt will, after all, not appear as the Virgin Mary, M. Harnocovert, the author, having withdrawn his play. He says that zealous have put a drag on his wheels, and that he must submit to public opposition. He hopes, however, to get it produced in America, but he will find he can't.

## THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

## Popular Prices.

The week of March commencing Monday 17th will be filled by Miss Pearl Melville's company at popular prices. There will be six nights and three matinee performances at prices ranging from ten to fifty cents, and some of the most popular plays will be given. Miss Pearl is said to have a very meritorious company, and the Chattanooga Times gave her the following good notice:

"Probably the largest crowd that has been in the opera house this season assembled last night to witness 'The Galley Slave,' as presented by the Pearl Melville company, under the management of Walter Baldwin. Popular prices prevailed. The company is the strongest popular price company that has ever visited Chattanooga, and it was freely said by theater-goers last night that the company is better than many of the regular priced shows that have been here this season."

"Pearl Melville is a charming and versatile actress, and was applauded for almost everything she did. The support is fine, and Mr. Baldwin can be congratulated on his success in getting together so good a company."

The company will remain in the city the rest of the week, and give a new performance each evening and matinee.

The company is meritorious, and the prices being within the reach of all, big houses are expected the entire week."

Look well to your slight cold, it may lead to something very serious. Cure it with Brewer's Lung Restorer.

Take good care of your beard and keep it clear of gray hairs so as to retain your young looks by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. F. Parkhurst.

Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership books and public officer's accounts examined and settlement made. References furnished. Office 27 1/2 Whitehall street.

Southern Home

Building and Loan Association, 32 1/2 S. Broad street. Call and get pamphlet giving full information.

## HE WILL MARRY OUR MARY.

Miss Anderson's Wealthy Plance--Who He Is.

The news that Mary Anderson is to marry brought a chill to the entire country.

"And who is the fortunate man?" everybody asked.

"Navarro" was the answer that came from the New York clubs. The clubmen knew Navarro, but the public wasn't any wiser.

The full name of the fortunate young man is Antonio Navarro de Viana. He has many claims to distinction and to consideration, but his engagement to the lovely American actress is probably the most important of these claims, and would be so admitted by himself. His father is known chiefly in New York by reason of his putting up the altitudinous Navarro flats, and these possibly have made the name of Joseph P. Navarro, who is well known in New York than any other one thing.

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## KIDNEY

and any urinary troubles easily cured by DOCTA capsules. Several cases cured in seven days. Sold \$1.50 per box, all druggists, by mail from Dock Mfg. Co., 112 White street, New York. Full directions.

## GOVINTON AND MACON RAILROAD

Time table No. 6. To take effect at 12 o'clock a. m., Sunday, March 2, 1890. Trains run on central (90th Meridian) standard time.

A. C. CRAIG, Acting Superintendent.

NORTH BOUND. SOUTH BOUND.

No. 10. No. 51. STATIONS. No. 50. No. 52.

Frigh. Past. Frigh. Past. Frigh. Past. Frigh. Past.

Daily. Daily. Daily. Daily. Daily. Daily. Daily. Daily.

ex Sun. Daily. ex Sun. Daily. ex Sun. Daily. ex Sun.

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VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

ONE of the lightest and brightest and pleasantest spots in the store is where the new White Goods are heaped. Pretty patterns, right qualities, and surprise prices.

A special word about Keely's Swisses: St. Gall makes them for the world. The machines are there and the skill to use them.

The manufacturers know how to put pretty thread-pictures on Swiss, but it's another thing for the generalship to march the goods along to you.

One of the leading St. Gall workers is sending his products to us. Stream too big for the outlet. Gorged. Prices squelched.

Hemstitching. Have you any notion how this delicate style of prettying has crept into Embroideries? Sometimes two or more; now above the work, now through the stuff, cutting it into stripes by airy streaks uniquely gridironed with threads.

Newest Hamburg Embroideries a third under price. We could tell you of many lots. Here are two sorts in the widths and work you are wanting with prices weak and wobbling.

Nainsook Edgings, 3 inches wide, very fine, 12c to 30c a yard.

Nainsook Inserting, 2 inches wide, new patterns, 12c to 30c a yard.

They are full lengths. But the prices would be extremely low for bits and dribs.

Lace looms have done their best. Woman's world is engaged catching the echoes that come floating along, winging their way on the breath of fashion. The wave of style carries on its crest the elements of all that is fascinating and fine.

We can only print a few leading features of this season's stock. To give a worthy illustration of the department would require several pages. Imperial in scope, immense in variety, universal in adaptation, incomparable in beauty, it is indeed the leading Lace store of Atlanta—the of the South.

Valenciennes, real and imitation, light and filmy, 3c to \$3 a yard.

Smyrna, similar to Torchon, but much finer in design and mesh, 20c to 80c.

Fedora, all wanted widths, a very fine silk mesh, with cotton figures, 25c to 75c.

Oriental, white, cream, or beige; figures formed on Brussels net, 10c to 40c.

Chantilly, (black) delicate patterns on light weight net, 20c to \$1 a yard.

Our assortment of Van Dyke Points are charming and in exclusiveness far and away beyond anything we know of. Late comers have swelled the stock with the choicest of just-out styles. You miss it if you pass them. The same is true of Flouncings.

A touch of beauty and color at the Fan counter. The ostrich wouldn't own his feathers in their present daintiness as they mingle with the gauzes, laces and silks. No! You don't want Fans now, fashion rests in Lent, but no harm to admire them.

Not a hint of the Spreads in the paper, and yet there was almost no let up yesterday in the crowd of buyers. A full size, heavy weight, fast back, new pattern Marseilles Spread that we haven't thought of asking more than \$2.50 for. Exactly the same sort are held up outside as being worth \$3.75.

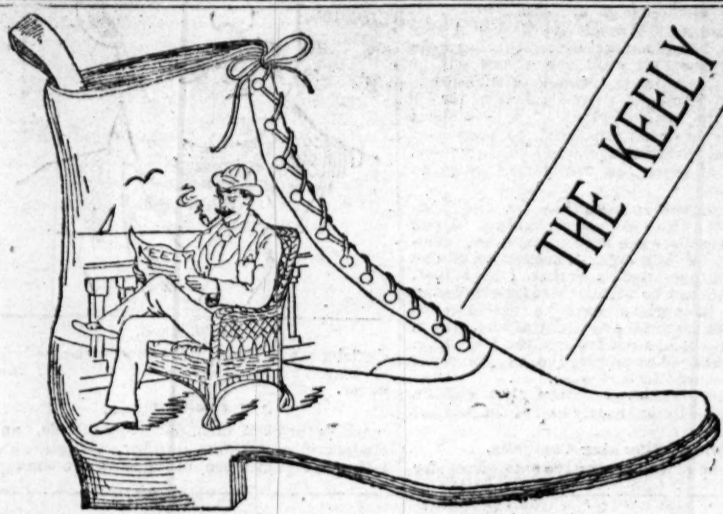
KEELY COMPANY.

DRY GOODS

## Keely Company

### Leaders of Low Prices

Vol. 1. March 16th, 1890. No. 37.



TIME was that low-priced Shoes were a satire upon manhood and womanhood. Any antique person who is disposed to dispute the question of progress should call in our Shoe Store and ask to see the Keely \$2 Leader, for either sex.

Apply any test available, find if you can, a single thing wrong. Built by brains.

Just to destroy the impression that they were designed for any particular class or season, we ask you to believe that gay youth, grave age, the professional dignitary, the dapper man of affairs, the sweating toiler, snow and sunshine, were all equally in mind when the Leader was born.

To meet a popular want we strove to offer the best Men and Women Shoes that Two Dollars could possibly command. We were unwilling to advertise them until ample proof of perfect success had been assured. Their introduction, years ago, was auspicious with encouragement, and since then, as our arrangements have ripened, you have found pleasure and profit unceasingly yours each time you purchased. It's true.

## BEST SHOES ON EARTH!



ZIEGLER BRO.'S Shoes. Sensible, thoughtful folks see that the largest resources bring best results. The place to procure perennial bargains is where the power of gathering is greatest.

Smallest prices and monumental variety must necessarily be most pronounced where the aggregation of business is biggest. And so it comes about that in Ziegler Bros.'s distinguished products, and many other things for personal and domestic uses, the favored spot is here, the "corner" where the most enormous trade is done.

Rivals frankly admit our advantages are superior, yet you may find a Shoe charlatan flaunting a few bold goods in blatant advertising, vainly supposing that an intelligent people will create and foster a business founded on vacuity. The peculiar and eminently energetic brightness of much wit is wasted when good friends seek to wrest Ziegler's clientele from Keely Company.

The Spring and Summer stock is here. Decidedly respectable in all the qualities of advanced ideas. Nothing dull, sleepy or slow. Shelves are not simply fairly full but actually groaning 'neath the ponderous weight of the most astounding collection of Bargain Shoes that Georgia ever contained. It's true.

## Keely Company

DRY GOODS.

DO you think the advertiser has gone daft over Gingham? The great glory of the store is Gingham. Gingham are regnant. The whirligig of ingenuity has transformed them. The mention no longer suggests a country lass or a charity-box. Let your eye survey the muchness of the new Gingham, and your fancy roams over the Roman Campagna, the vale of Cashmere, a Tennis Court alive with swell players. Try to describe them and you want the dictionary compounded with the rainbow. The thought is now of beautiful morning dress gracing the breakfast-table, of lovely wrapper brightening the boudoir.

Mark this. The Gingham counters have styles by the hundreds, and in the vast quantity there are no two pieces alike. The duplicates are up stairs—room only for sample bolts. Fastidiousness overleaps itself when our Gingham fail to yield the right selections.

New Sateens are here. Last week our advertising effervesced over Sateens. The enthusiasm is greater now. Past achievement fades in comparison with present success. The richness of the new styles predicts even increased popularity for the Crown Sateens at 12 1/4c.

The patterns have an abandon, a freedom most unconventional, often intricate and involved—wild flowers and leaves wonderfully natural, odd colors and flashy effects.

Whatever your particular bent in dress may be, classic Greek or gay Oriental, dashing French or staid German, sturdy English or prosaic Yankee, the Sateens will give tint and figure for your purpose.

The highest qualities are here also; lustrous and shimmery beneath rare and elaborate printing.

The fine French Blacks, with small white figures are extra attractive. No, Sateens have not been exiled.

Everybody is getting to know those graceful triplet sisters, China, Shanghai and Pongee Silks. The airiest, daintiest and prettiest of all the novelties.

Their beauty cannot be told by types. Criticism is not popular. Advertising is a failure if not popular. A scratch of a few words and the rest is left for your personal visit.

All the quaint Japanese devices, the most hideously handsome things, the most absurdly attractive things, the most whimsically wonderful things are printed on soft, crisp surfaces in curious colors with realistic precision. Waved, birded, flowered, striped, scrawled, blocked.

A chorus of Surahs and brilliant Brocades claims recognition—they join in the demand for notice. You know they are here, that's enough for today. More anon.

Two weeks ago we told you of special Fille Francaise Silks in all the leading shades, at 98 cents. It was touch and go with the entire batch.

Today the pleasure is ours to chronicle the reception Saturday of full eighty pieces. Color line perfect.

We refrain from "loud" statements, simply saying that these goods are the identical grade others offer for \$1.00. From the crowd of colors on our counters choose your champion at 73 cents a yard.

They are bargains prodigal beyond the power of competition.

Tomorrow is St. Patrick's Day. The heathen myth Jupiter Pluvius and the Christian Saint Patrick are generally strangely in alliance.

It usually rains. But these attractions in Fille will not fail to attract—storm or shine.

KEELY COMPANY.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BABY CARRIAGES, ETC.

## Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co.

### Heywood Baby Carriages.

LARGEST STOCK,  
BEST GOODS.

LOWEST PRICES.

500 BABY CARRIAGES

In Plush, Satin, Damask, Raw Silk, Cretone, etc.

### Our Special Prices

This week will be  
40 No. 249 Baby Carriage, parasol top, bicycle wheels, \$6 each.

50 No. 250 Baby Carriages, nicely upholstered, lace edge parasol, \$7.50 each.

This cut shows our famous \$10 silk plush carriage, satin parasol with lace edge bicycle, wheels a bargain.

This is a fair cut of the "Heyward Corker," fine quality silk plush, extra grade satin, lace edge parasol, wire wheels, price \$14.

Special grades and styles at \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40 each. Recollect we have over 500 carriages in stock of the celebrated Heyward make. Each carriage guaranteed by us. Don't buy cheap makes when you can buy our goods for same money. Ride the babies in the Heyward Carriage. They are the best.

Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co.,  
89 and 91 Whitehall Street.

DRY GOODS.

## GRAMLING & NISBET

### Spring Opening!

We come again to the front with one of the best stocks of Spring Goods we have ever opened, and invite you to give us a look before you buy. Our Mr. Gramling spent several weeks in the eastern markets, selecting our goods; and with our knowledge of what the trade wants, and the ready cash to buy it with, we claim to be in the front rank, and our low-price system which we have adopted in every department makes it impossible for any one to cut under our prices.

### Dress Goods and Silks TO HOUSE-KEEPERS

Our Dress Goods Department is one of our pets, and we have given it a great deal of attention, and the result is we have one of the best selected stock of Dress Goods and Silks to be found in the city.

We will open up for Monday's sale,  
53 Pieces Imperial Beiges at 5c, worth 12 1/4c.  
71 " 6-4 Calcutta Beiges at 6 1/2c, worth 20c.  
82 " Hamilton Secilian Cloth at 10c, worth 20c.  
40 " Wool-filled Cashmere at 10c.  
64 " 38 inch Henrietta, every color, at 25c.  
27 " 40 inch, all wool, Henrietta at 40c, worth 50c.  
23 " 40 inch, all wool, Henrietta at 50c, worth 75c.  
21 " 46 inch Henrietta at 75c, worth \$1.

Our regular line of Dress Goods will be found to embrace all the latest styles and novelties in Silk and Wool, and our low-price system makes this department one of the best in the city.

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF QUILTS, SCRIM CURTAIN, NETS, PILLOW SHAMS, AND EVERYTHING MADE IN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASING. ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock of GINGHAMS cannot be beat in the city for style and beauty. NO TRASH. WE DON'T CARE IF, but good goods and desirable shades such as any lady would want to buy for school dresses for misses and house dresses for themselves. We have them in big and little plaids and stripes and any color you want you can find here. Then we go to SATINE where we can show you the loveliest patterns your eyes ever beheld. All the delicate shades beautifully blended together making one lovely mass of cotton dress fabrics within the reach of every one and our LOW PRICE SYSTEM which we have inaugurated in every department is moving them right along and every one is delighted with our goods and prices.

### OUR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. HANDKERCHIEFS.

is full and complete and we can give you some rare bargains in this department. Our low prices makes this a favorite with all.  
100 dozen children's fast black Hose, 10c.  
120 dozen misses' full regular Hose, fast black, 15c.  
175 dozen misses' full regular Hose, fast black, 25c.  
200 dozen seamless half Hose, 10c.  
150 dozen full regular half Hose, 12 1/2c.  
163 dozen full regular half Hose, 10c.  
200 dozen gent's half Hose for 25c worth 50c.  
In better goods we lead them all, and the low prices we have marked them makes every one wonder how it is we can sell them the way we do.

### WHITE GOODS AND LACES

Our White Goods Department is full of beauties and you should not fail to see them. You can find anything you want with a full line of Laces and Embroideries to match.

### SEE OUR CASHMERE OMBRAS.

OUR GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is one of the best in the city and our prices are always right. Give us a trial in this and we will save you money.

## GRAMLING & NISBET,

37 PEACHTREE STREET.

# ROME!

## The Beautiful City of the Hills.

## Center of the Great Mineral Belt.

## Decided Commercial and Agricultural Advantages.

## One of the Strongest Points in the Industrial South.

## Possessing All the Combined Advantages of Railroad and River.

## The Wonderful Future of a City of Striking Resources.

## A Glowing Arrangement of Telling Advantages.

"All roads lead to Rome." This is as true of the modern center of the industrial south as it ever was of the ancient metropolis of Europe.

Rome has more resources than there are hills in north Georgia.

A network of wagon roads that have always made her incomparably accessible.

She has outlets in seven different directions by rail, with the prospect of one or two more at an early day.

Sitting in the midst of seven commanding hills, washed by the waters of seven fast-flowing rivers, she is the luckiest city in all the universe.

Rome is a city of more beautiful landscapes, enjoys the pre-eminence of having more scenic views, and possesses more varied attractions than almost any other place in nature's domain.

She is the home of as many manly men, beautiful and womanly women as ever dignified and charmed the world of society, or lent purity and contentment to the blessed altars of the home circle.

She enjoys the distinction of being the



MR. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

best drained city in the world, her system of natural drainage being absolutely perfect, a characteristic that gives her the best possible security against disease.

It is a statistical fact that her system of waterworks is superior to any in the south, her drinking water being not only refreshing to the thirst, but remarkably free from all impurities.

Her climate is as balmy in its excellence as any that ever blessed a God-favored section, being delightful in summer, invigorating in winter, always of that moderate temperature that is most desirable.

Her soil is admirably adapted to the culture of all the varied crops of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, etc., as well as the delicious fruits that make the south distinctive as the glowing home of nature's luxuries.

Her vast wealth of minerals, embracing the finest iron deposits in all the south, inexhaustible quantities of slate, marble, lithographic stone and aluminum, give her a prominence over competitors that characterize her at once as a point of impregnable superiority.

A new furnace is being built here at a cost of \$175,000, for the purpose of developing the wonderful mineral wealth of that section, an industry that will prove to be of incalculable benefit to Rome and her opulent territory.

The Rome Scale works, manufacturing the best of work from small stone to large railroad scales, has a valuable plant, and is one of the greatest enterprises of the south. Such a mammoth industry is only fostered by Rome.

The Garlock Packing company, doing extensive business here, is the only institution in the south for manufacturing packing for guns, ice machines, etc., making it as distinctive as it is expansive.

She has one of the wealthiest land syndicates in the south, operating under a capital of one million dollars.

The only rolling mill for making cotton ties and bar iron in Georgia is running on full time here.

An extensive plant for a foundry and machine works has just been erected, and doing a paying business.

The Rome Stone works is an industry suggested by the rich iron beds that have made that region so popular.

A cotton seed oil mill and guano factory, with an abundant capital, is doing a paying business here.

An extensive plant for manufacturing cotton goods is in successful operation in this city of remarkable resources.

Besides a furniture factory, plow factory and other minor enterprises, there are two large planing mills, each doing a mammoth business, and turning out the best of work.

government engineer says, the Coosa river is a better stream for navigation than the Ohio, Tennessee, or Cumberland, being deeper and having more water on its shoals in summer time. Steamers can bring five hundred bales of cotton up the Coosa river during the low water season.

The late Samuel Noble said, that "Rome had the natural advantages and ought to have become the commercial center of all this section after the war, if her business men had manifested proper enterprise." In verification of his estimate, the fact that he built at Anniston have a contract for five hundred tons of ore a day from the territory of Rome.

Her taxable values amount to five million dollars, showing a degree of material prosperity at once gratifying to her people and dismaying to her rivals.

The low tax rate of one percent makes this one of the most desirable cities for investors and home-seekers in all the south.

The fact that the last twenty years in her history show an average annual increase of thirty per cent in real estate values, is an item of such astounding solidity that thoughtful property-owners throughout the limits of this county must consider that an investment in Rome is one of those impressive certainties that rise high above mere ventures.

One of the most pleasant surprises in all the distinctive prominence of Rome is her splendid roads. These will compare with those of any city in the land.

Her magnificent private residences, beautiful gardens and artistic grounds, are attractive.



CAPTAIN JOHN J. SEAY.

tions such as few cities of double her population possess.

The R. T. Armstrong house is one of the most magnificent hotels in structural design and all its varied appointments that can be found in the south; and this, with Rome's handsome Masonic temple, a beautiful opera-house, costly and comfortable church and school buildings, and numerous and attractive business houses, form monuments to the

thrift and industry of a great citizenry.

The educational prominence and moral development of Rome is no less distinctive and comprehensive, she having the far-famed Shorter college, an excellent system of public schools, the superior Presbyterian college, a well appointed library, besides some of the handsomest church edifices the most devoted congregations and zealous ministry that are to be found in the entire country.

To sum up, Rome has not only every convenience and advantage enjoyed by other cities far ahead of her in population, but in addition she possesses many distinguishing features that these cities do not have, and never will enjoy throughout the eternity of time. The natural superiority of Rome is so patent that it is only necessary to refer my readers to her geographical location in order for this statement to be emphasized. Her great mineral wealth, her argicultural advantages, her fine river navigation and large railroad facilities, her unusual educational prominence and exceptional moral and religious development are evidences of growth and superiority that preeminently entitle Rome to all and more than has been written about her ever-increasing resources.

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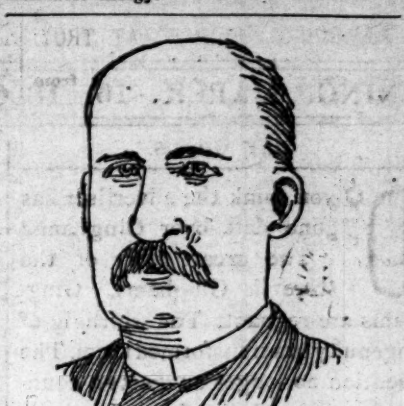
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Printup is a gentleman of decided business tact and ability, is president of the Rome and Decatur railroad, a member of the board of councilmen and has contributed in various ways to the growth of his city, having been very active in securing electric lights for Rome. He is a young man, and possesses indomitable energy.



CAPTAIN A. W. WALTON.

**The Shorter College.** Colonel Alfred Shorter was among the earliest settlers of Rome.

By his great energy and superior business capacity he accumulated a fortune of nearly half a million.

In 1877 the trustees of the Cherokee Baptist female college transferred to him the property of the institution then under their control. On the grounds, buildings and equipments he spent \$130,000.

At his death, in 1882, he left the college \$40,000 as the nucleus of an endowment.

In the spring of 1882 he sent for L. R. Gwaltney, then president of the Judson institute, Marion, Ala., to confer with him with reference to his again taking the presidency of the institution whose general plans and policy he had shaped in its earliest history.

In the fall of 1882 Dr. L. R. Gwaltney began his present administration.

During the eight years of his presidency many improvements have been made, adding much to the comforts, conveniences and efficiency of the college.

It now ranks among the best schools of the south. Its register for the current session numbers about 150.

It's music department is under the directorship of Professor R. E. Henninger, of Halle, Prussia, an excellent composer and cultivated educator.

The art department, under the management of its accomplished principal, Miss Anna Lester, has attained an enviable distinction.

The college was never in a more prosperous condition than at this time, an ample commendation to the superior ability of Dr. Gwaltney, one of the most eminent educators in the south.

**Rome Female College.** Is a Presbyterian institution, founded before the war by the present president, Rev. J. M. Caldwell, one of Georgia's most successful educators. He is assisted by a corps of able teachers, who keep the school up to a high standard. It is an incorporated institution, and has an attendance of one hundred and twenty-five.

**City Schools.** The public schools of a city should always be its pride. This is literally true with Rome. There are three buildings in her system, the main structure

which Rome is famous. Indeed, it is the only one in the south for manufacturing packing for engines, pumps and ice machines. They have two factories, one at Palmyra, N. Y., and the other at Rome. Mr. F. H. Brown, the manager of the Rome company, a young man of great efficiency, informed me that the sales of this factory covered the whole southern territory.

**The Rome Rolling Mills.** makes a specialty of manufacturing cotton ties and hoop iron and enjoy an extensive sale. They work from fifty to sixty men. Mr. William F. Neve, president; John Baker, vice-president; Edward B. Hill, secretary and treasurer, and William McCoy,

and are engaged in a paying business. They make a specialty of flooring, ceiling, finishing lumber, brackets, moldings, mantels and hard wood, and turn out 15,000 feet per day, with thirty improved machines, besides turning out seven-hundred and one hundred windows a day. Their annual trade amounts to \$60,000.

**The Standard Scale Company.** This industry is considerable enough to be an ornament to the industrial growth of the largest of cities. They manufacture in an extensive plant, the widely-known United States standard scales, trucks, testing machines, etc. They make over one hundred varieties of scales, from grocer's scales to their large railroad truck scale, which is very popular. In addition to their valuable plant at Rome, they have repair shops at Chattanooga and Birmingham. Mr. J. H. Allen, president of the company, has done a deal for Rome in an industrial sense, and his efforts in drawing other enterprises to Rome is highly appreciated by that people. Mr. Paul M. Atkinson, an enterprising spirit of Chattanooga, is also interested in this company.

**The R. T. Armstrong House.** One of the grandest monuments to the material growth of Rome, is this magnificent hotel. Erected at a cost of \$130,000, exclusive of the cost of furnishing, it is one of the most imposing structures in the south.

It is a building of five stories, has 120 rooms, enjoys all modern conveniences, with water closets on every floor, ten rooms with baths attached, steam laundry and sample room. The billiard room is elegantly furnished in a magnificent dining hall, tastefully arranged with growing tropical flowers. Besides these attractions, a splendid orchestra is engaged to furnish music every evening, and every other expense incurred that can possibly add to the comfort of its guests. Mr. E. A. Cooper, the thoughtful and gentlemanly proprietor, is one of the most popular hotel men in the south. He is assisted by Mr. E. M. Butt, who, as chief clerk, numbers his friends all over the north, and Mr. W. B. Driscoll, the attentive night clerk.

**Howell Cotton Company.** This company does a most extensive business, having branch offices at Memphis, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Anniston. They handle from 150,000 to 200,000 bales of cotton annually, being among the largest cotton factors in the south. This large trade is the natural result of business promptness, excellent judgment and proverbial honesty.

**Mr. T. F. Howell, president of the company, while naturally reserved, is one of the most valuable factors in developing Rome in all the various ways that make cities desirable for home-seekers. He is thoroughly indispensable.**

**The company also has valuable officials in Mr. C. C. Stillwell, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. J. F. Cooper, general agent.**

**Some Leading Mercantile Houses.** Messrs. Harper and Pepper are young men,

and while they have been in business for less than a year, have built up a trade that would do credit to an established house.

They are wholesale and retail dealers in confectionery, china, glassware, stoves, tinware and fancy goods.

Besides having two floors, 30x50, well filled with an attractive stock, they have a carriage

warehouse for storage purposes.

They keep two men on the road, and do an extensive business in north Georgia and Alabama, selling as low down as West Point.

Handling nothing but the most superior goods, and extending rigid promptness and excellent judgment in conducting their business, they are destined to reap even greater success.

Messrs. West & Griffin, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, occupy two floors, 30x50, well filled with all kinds of hardware and improved agricultural implements, and do a business of \$75,000. It is a live firm, composed of progressive spirits, and their success evidences their ability.

Messrs. Jones & Cannon are two of the most thrifty young merchants of Rome, and their room, well stocked with fancy groceries, confectionery and fruits, is one of the most attractive places in the city. This firm sells 50,000 to 60,000 bunches of bananas a season in the trade.

Mr. R. J. Ragan is one of the pushing men of Rome. He is in the line of a grocery business, handling meat, flour, corn, hay, oats and produce. His room is 30x50. He has been in business six years, during which time he has shown his unusual capacity by building up a trade of \$200,000.

The Rome Hardware company is a large corporation, being composed of some of the most progressive men in the city. The company was established in 1886, with Mr. R. X. Haynes president, and Mr. James B. Hill secretary and treasurer. They have a large capital, keep a comprehensive line of goods, consisting of general hardware, iron, steel, nails, powder, wagon material, etc. Their store embraces four large floors and a cellar, measuring 60x10 each, and these are literally packed with goods. They travel two men and sell an extensive trade in north Georgia and Alabama, doing an annual business of \$150,000.

Mr. Haynes, president of the company, possesses large experience besides unusual business acumen, and by conservative management, prompt and reliable dealings, has acquired a proverbial courtesy, has built up a gratifying trade that will stay with him, because it trusts him. Mr. John B. Hill, secretary and treasurer, is a well qualified young man, and seems to be giving the best satisfaction to his company.

Messrs. Simpson, Glover & Hight are large wholesale grocers and cotton factors, doing a business of \$400,000 a year. Their store is on the road, and besides having a large storage room, have two floors 40x132 always filled with flour, meat, grain, bran, etc. They are among the best citizens of the place, and Mr. Glover of this firm is president of the Merchants' National bank.

Messrs. H. B. Park & Co. do an immense wholesale and retail dry goods business, selling on an average of \$400,000 a year. Their store consists of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, millinery, boots, shoes, etc. They do the largest millinery business in the city, being leaders in this line. Their large store, 40x130, is literally crowded with goods, and with a competent and polite corps of salesmen, they are prepared to serve the trade promptly and well. They have the only cash elevated railway in the city, and keep well up with the improvements of the age. Mr. Henry Harvey, the credit man of the firm, and Mr. S. J. Powers, manager of the sales department, are gentlemen of fine ability and pleasant address, while Mr. Park is an expert buyer and thorough business man.

Messrs. Emmons, McKee & Co. have one of the largest, best arranged and most attractive stores that ever saw the light of day. Their store, 40x130, with an elegant assortment of clothing and furnishing goods, and the man who cannot be pleased in this attractive and expensive stock belongs to that class of trade who want to buy. Messrs. Emmons and McKee are young, thoroughly progressive business men, and understand popular wants as well as men of large experience and elegant taste can ever know them.

Messrs. R. G. Clark & Co. are the largest wholesale dry goods merchants in north Georgia, and their trade, which amounts annually to at least \$350,000 without any attempt to estimate their bona fide business. Their stock of goods, consisting of dry goods, boots, shoes and hats, covers three floors of immense capacity, measuring 60x12 and one 50x12. They keep four men on the road regularly, and cover all the territory through north Georgia and Alabama that is tributary to Rome.

Captain R. G. Clark, of the firm, is a shrewd business man of twenty-four years' experience, is president of the Merchants' National bank, besides being connected with other leading enterprises, that stamp him as being a most progressive citizen. Mr. A. W. Todd, of the firm, is known as one of the most thoughtful and enterprising business spirits of Rome, while Mr. Frank Harbour is their efficient and reliable bookkeeper.

Messrs. Hale, Ewing & Co., though young

men, are doing one of the leading hardware trades of the section. They began business five years ago with small capital and great energy, and through active and well directed industry, are selling at wholesale and retail all through north Georgia and Alabama. They have two floors, 25x120, well stocked with hardware, guns and cutlery, besides builders' hardware and carpenter's tools. They are also agents for the Milburn wagon, Standard Wagon Company, buggies, road carts, Chattanooga child's pious, etc. Mr. D. F. Hale, of the firm, has had five years' experience on the road, during which time he cultivated many friends in all sections, who will be glad to learn of his success.

Messrs. Hamilton & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, occupy a capacious new building near the river, having an independent stock track running the length of their warehouse for the purpose of saving drayage in freight delivery. Their grocery department

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Mr. Haynes, president of the company, possesses large experience besides unusual business acumen, and by conservative management, prompt and reliable dealings, has acquired a proverbial courtesy, has built up a gratifying trade that will stay with him, because it trusts him. Mr. John B. Hill, secretary and treasurer, is a well qualified young man, and seems to be giving the best satisfaction to his company.

Messrs. Simpson, Glover & Hight are large wholesale grocers and cotton factors, doing a business of

## THE M'COMAS BILL

WILL BE FAVORABLY REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE NEXT WEEK.

SOME REPUBLICANS WILL OPPOSE IT.

And insist that the States Should Be Left Free to Apportion Their Own Congressional Districts.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—[Special.]—The McComas anti-gerrymandering bill, to nullify the effect of the Ohio redistricting act, will be reported favorably to the house next Wednesday from the committee on elections of presidential and representatives, to which it was referred. Hereafter the demonstrations have been somewhat in the nature of a bluff, but as the Ohio democrats have checked every move on the political chess-board, and have at last made a division which will divide the Ohio representation in the electoral college, the republicans have finally decided to discharge their heavy gun, no matter how it may result.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, who is a member of the committee, who is also chairman of the elections committee, said tonight: "The McComas bill is the result of frequent consultations between Messrs. Lodge, McComas and myself.

"The whole subject involved was carefully considered, and every possible contingency provided for. I believe the committee will report it favorably for all the republican members. The committee will, however, not do so if they find any decided opposition to the bill in the republican side of the house. I am willing that the charge can be brought that the bill is framed to nullify the Ohio gerrymander, but gerrymandering anywhere is against the spirit of the law, and justifies the extreme measures we shall adopt to stop it. I do not think the Ohio democrats will dare pass the Buchanan bill, providing for the election of presidential electors by congressional districts.

REPUBLICANS WHO OPPOSE IT.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, is, however, one republican who is willing to speak out in meeting against the "McComas bill."

"I am not in favor of any such bill," he said tonight, "unless the national government will first undertake to correct the abuses existing in other states. It is simply appealing from one partisan body to another. I do not believe a state legislature is going to do anything more violently partisan than you will find the house of representatives willing to do. I don't see why we should better if proposed the abuses now existing in New York, Pennsylvania and other states were first corrected. If they would restore the proper basis of party representation in those states, which has been destroyed by their outrageous party gerrymandering, I would be glad to see some general measure become a law. Look at the case of Ohio as it now stands, for instance. There 400,000 democratic voters are represented by five congressmen, while the 417,000 republican voters have sixteen congressmen to represent them. While I do not believe that the framers of the constitution had such a thought in their minds, yet I am inclined to think that the language of the constitution permit congress to legislate on this subject. But congress has no power to designate how the electors shall be selected. That is entirely a matter for the states themselves to decide. They can be appointed by the governor, as was done in Nebraska in 1876, or they can be selected by the legislature, or they can be elected in the congressional district, as the Buchanan bill, now before the Ohio state senate, provides.

THE NATIONAL ELECTION BILL.

Henry Cabot Lodge introduced his much-talked-of national election bill in the house today. It is a bill which he has spent months of time in preparing, and which is considered by the republican leaders as a complete and thorough measure. Indeed, all the leaders have been talking of the bill, and it meets with their approval. It is a bill which they intend to pass. The bill is a combination of the Australian system and federal control of elections. It is an extreme partisan measure shrewdly drawn, which, on its face, applies to the entire country, but which, in fact, can and will only be applied to the south. Here is the way it is done: The Australian system is applied to all congressional and presidential elections. Each polling place is to have six judges or supervisors, three from each political party. Voters who can not read and write may have their tickets marked for them by one of the supervisors in the presence of another, representing the opposite party.

WHERE THE STING COMES IN.

This much of it is in control of the states, but the bill provides that upon the petition of 500 voters in any district, the federal government will take absolute control of the polls by appointing the managers and supervisors of elections, besides placing all the deputy marshals around the polls that shall be deemed necessary. And right here is where its partisan comes in. Right here is where it is in fact only intended for the south. The clause providing for federal officers of elections upon the petition of 500 voters is designed to make that feature of the bill operative only in the south. In the northwestern if any party can get a petition which would show a want of confidence, or a suspicion that the state officers were dishonest, it would be justly repudiated by the people at the polls. In the south, however, it is easy to get up a petition signed by five hundred negroes. The effect will be that in the north the elections will be held by federal officers, appointed by the republicans to control the polls. Again, this bill does not provide for the Australian system, as that system really is. The Australian system provides for the isolation of the voter from influence and preserves the secrecy of the ballot. This bill provides that managers can mark the ballots which destroys the secrecy of the ballot. Because the Australian system is popular in some portions of the country this bill pretends to enforce it, when in fact and truth, the Australian system can't be adopted for a constituency not sufficiently intelligent to read and write. The clause which permits managers of elections to mark the ballots of ignorant and illiterate voters not only takes away the benefits of the Australian system, but deprives the voter of that secrecy as to how he voted which is had under the existing law. The whole bill is, however, very shrewdly drawn. The republicans are enthusiastically in favor of its passage, and its chances of going through the house are practically its present shape are good. In the senate, however, is where the democrats expect to defeat it. They will talk it to death there if that be possible. A distinguished southern senator said tonight he had material for a speech on hand which would consume thirty days in delivery, and that others had equally voluminous material. "You can put it down" said he, "that

bill will never get through the senate this session."

JUDGE CRISP TALKS.

In speaking of the political situation tonight, Judge Crisp said: "The republicans, from the president down, seem to have lost sight of any other question save the one so unnecessarily—and I think criminally raised by them—in respect to the political condition of the negro in the south. I have never seen such bitter political prejudice as exists here now on the part of the average republican politician against the south. They seem willing to subordinate all other matters, except perhaps, their decision to obtain large appropriations for questionable objects, to their purpose to so interfere and meddle with affairs in the south as to stir up strife between the races and thus bring about discord and disorder. Look at southern appointments. The administration seems to prefer to appoint incompetent colored men to important offices rather than select competent white republicans to such places. What good can be expected by such a policy? The majority in congress judges of the election of numbers from passion and prejudice and party feeling, rather than from the sworn evidence. They want what the people did not give them—a good working majority—and having obtained that, they avow an intention to pass laws that will place all the machinery of elections in the states under the control of the republican administration.

"They have had such a law once, and they want it again—a law ostensibly passed to secure a free and fair election. Yet it is nothing more than a law to cheat and defraud the people and perpetrate themselves in power. The country is democratic. The party in power know it. They feel that under any law which permits the free expression of the popular will they will be repudiated, and in their desperation and desire to retain power they seek to pass a law that will enable their ruling boards to count them in, even though a majority of the votes cast may be against them.

"Do you think there will be any tariff reduction?"

"Not much. There is hardly enough money in the world to redeem the promises the republicans have made to the ex-soldiers of the country. Even a practical redemption of their promises would bankrupt us—and then their promises to the protected manufacturers must be observed. They will stand no fooling. It is not a question of sentiment with them. They mean business. When they gave their thousands, and perhaps millions, of dollars to help the republicans into power, the agreement, express or implied, was that nothing should be done to reduce their profits. The protected manufacturer who forms the combines and trusts to get extravagant prices for their goods paid the money which enabled the republican party to get in power, and the republican party in power must make or keep the law so that these protected manufacturers and combines and trusts can make the farmers and other consumers pay them back in increased prices of goods the money they gave the republicans with compound interest. Honor requires this—you know there is honor among thieves—and besides, as long as this arrangement can be carried out it costs nobody anything except the poor farmer and consumer. They pay back all the money the republican party took from the farmer. Practically, it is such an arrangement between protected manufacturers, the combines and the trusts on the one side, and the republican party on the other, as amounts itself to a combination or trust to raise prices and unjustly decrease the cost of living to every farmer and consumer in the country. Before we can hope for relief, we must destroy this combination by driving the republicans from power, so that they can no longer keep their part of the agreement."

MR. GRIMES'S WORK.

Mr. Grimes is making a great effort to have the appointment of the negro, John H. Clayton, to Hogsanville, withdrawn. He saw Mr. Wamaker this morning, and the commission will be held up, at his request, for a week. Mr. Grimes expects to be able to show that there are a number of white republicans in the town and county who would prove acceptable to the people, while the negro is decidedly unacceptable. Mr. Wamaker treated him with courtesy, and he is very hopeful of a change being made.

THE NORTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Candier receives a large number of letters from his district about the race for congress. He says Colonel James R. Brown seems to be coming to the front with a good following. The race, he thinks, will be between Judge Brown, of Cherokee; Smith, of Winnet, and Tate, of Pickens. Mr. Candier is of the opinion that the strength of those men is quite evenly divided.

The following Georgia postmasters were appointed today: C. D. Mays, at Camak, Ware county; B. R. Binn, at Philpotts, Oglethorpe county; Levi Stend, at Yatesville, Upson county. E. W. B.

FULTON'S RESIGNATION

Was Tendered Because Secretary Tracy Disliked It.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The president today appointed Commodore George Dewey to be acting chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing until a permanent appointment to that office can be made. This action was necessitated by the resignation of Paymaster-General Fulton as chief of the bureau, which was presented yesterday and accepted this morning. Commodore Dewey is at present chief of the bureau of equipment and repair. He will perform the duties of both officers until the existing vacancy is filled.

Secretary Tracy, accompanied by Mrs. Wilmerding and Miss Wilmerding, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Mason, left Washington this morning for the "Des Moines" for a visit to Norfolk navy yard. The party will return to Washington Tuesday evening. The secretary will investigate the causes of delays in the completion of the "Des Moines," and the Norfolk yard, now receiving their finishing touches at Norfolk yard.

An afternoon paper says that the resignation of Paymaster General Fulton was due to Secretary Tracy's dissatisfaction with his administration of the affairs of the bureau of provisions and clothing, especially in regard to requisitions for material required for the "Des Moines," and that he had given no satisfactory answer to the question of the responsibility for the delay in the completion of that vessel.

Checking the Lotteries.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—The Kentucky legislature today passed a measure placing a severe penalty upon any person refusing to answer the questions of the legislative investigating committee. Witnesses in the lottery investigation having refused to answer, the lottery can now be coerced into revealing its secrets and its means. The senate repealed the charter of all lotteries in the state.

Mr. Harrison in St. Augustine.

St. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 15.—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, Mrs. John Wamaker, Miss Minnie Wamaker, Mrs. Wilson, or Philadelphia; Miss Bertha Robinson, of New York, and S. L. Hammond, of Trenton, N. J., arrived here this evening on a special train, as guests of H. M. Flager. They will attend the dedicatory services at the Memorial Church tomorrow. Rev. J. C. Patton, D.D., of New York, will preach the dedicatory sermon.

Mr. Morton at St. Augustine.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 15.—A Tampa special says: Vice-President Morton and party left Tampa for St. Augustine this evening. An elegant dinner was tendered them at the Inn, by H. B. Flager, and the rest of the day was spent in recreation. The young ladies of the party were very successful at fishing.

## COME OFF THE EARTH.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE CHEROKEE STRIP BOOMERS.

HE ORDERS THEM TO SKEADADDLE.

It Will Take Three Thousand Soldiers to Run Them Off of the Strip—The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The president today issued the following proclamation: "To Whom It May Concern: The lands known as the Cherokee strip is not open to settlement. The bill pending in congress and intended to provide a civil government for the country known as Oklahoma does not provide for opening the Cherokee strip to settlement, and has as its purpose the removal of the Cherokee people from the strip. The approval of the president. The entrance of settlers upon these lands is unlawful, and all persons are hereby warned against entering thereon. When the lands are opened to settlement, prompt publicity will be given of the fact, but in the meantime it is my duty to exclude all settlers from, and those who enter under the approval of the president. The entrance of settlers upon these lands is unlawful, and all persons are hereby warned against entering thereon. 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# "OUR PETS."

## THE ATLANTA RIFLES AND THEIR OFFICERS.

A Military Company That Has Made a Brilliant Record in a Comparatively Short Life—Something About the Officers.

Atlanta's pet military company. The handsome, dashing Rifles, with their superb discipline and brilliant achievements. It would be out of place to introduce the Rifles—the "Atlanta Rifles," as the golden lettering on the company banner reads—in this chapter of THE CONSTITUTION'S military sketches.

The company's past, from its birth four years ago, and its brilliant career from that time on is a familiar story. About four years ago, the evening of August 18, 1891, some sixteen or twenty young men who had all along been prominent figures in local military, met in an office on Whitehall street to talk over the organization of a new military company.

A few days later a second meeting was held, and a permanent organization effected, with the election of A. C. Sneed as captain.

The young gentlemen who were the charter members of the company, and those who have since joined it, are of high social position—the flower of Atlanta youth. They are all gentlemen, and all of them are of high social position—the flower of Atlanta youth. They are all gentlemen, and all of them are of high social position—the flower of Atlanta youth. They are all gentlemen, and all of them are of high social position—the flower of Atlanta youth.

Soon after Captain Sneed took command, Mr. Tom Cobb Jackson was commissioned first lieutenant and Mr. Harvey Johnson second lieutenant.

Then Mr. W. J. Kendrick was appointed right guide and Mr. Frank S. Spencer, left guide, and the company was ready to begin its active life.

Two months after organization, the Rifles were completely equipped with handsome fatigue uniforms, and in six months full dress—generally considered to be the handsomest in the south—were added. All this requiring the outlay of a large amount of money, for everything was the finest to be had, was done from funds raised by the company without asking assistance from outside sources.

Governor Gordon's first inauguration was the occasion on which the Rifles made their first public appearance, attending the inaugural ball at the Kimball in their elegant new uniforms, and scoring a brilliant social success from the start.

When the big international drill at Washington was announced at Washington, the Rifles entered, but on receiving information that negro companies would be allowed to compete, withdrew.

In May, 1887, the Rifles entered their maiden competitive drill at Macon. There were entered eight of the crack companies of the south, and among them the Rifles took fourth place—a remarkably fine record for the company not yet a year organized.

One of the great events in the company's history is the two weeks' encampment at Cumberland Island in May, 1887. While on their trip the dashing young soldiers were lionized on all sides, fairly taking fashionable Cumberland by storm.

From its first appearance the company was a popular favorite.

So then, when a fitting escort was wanted to attend Governor Gordon to Philadelphia, on the occasion of the celebration of the state's independence, what other company should go but the Rifles? In Philadelphia the soldiers received an ovation, and even yet the stories of that trip furnish the theme for many a pleasant chat around the army fire.

A second time the company left home for competitive contest, at Nashville, in the spring of '88. The encampment and contests there were the greatest ever held in the south. It lasted a week and companies from all over the country appeared on the field. No finer drilling was ever done in this country, and in Atlanta the bulletin boards were eagerly crowded about by the hundreds of friends left behind by the Rifles. At last the announcement came. The Rifles carried off third prize in the company contest and first prize in the squad drill.

Last May the company entered the interstate drill at Macon, taking second prize and first prize in the squad contest, also first individual prize—three out of four.

The last drill, and it is well remembered by Atlantans, was that of the Piedmont Exposition. Again the Rifles carried off second prize, with a very close shave for first. Not to mention the Rifles' fair in the spring of '88 would be to deprive the thousands who attended it, of the pleasure of having it recalled. Atlanta has never had but one such fair, and will probably never have another, unless the Rifles should repeat it. It was a society event. While it was in progress, Atlanta society thought of nothing else. Besides, being a decidedly brilliant success socially, the fair netted the company a very handsome sum.

From captain to corporal it would be difficult to find a company with a handsomer or more competent staff of officers. They are all young men, clear headed and cool on the field and with tactics at their finger ends, so to speak.

Captain Macon B. Spencer is every inch a soldier. He comes from a family of soldiers. He knows tactics through and through, having risen from the ranks to his present commission, filling ably all the intermediate offices from corporal to lieutenant.

At the head of his company, Captain Spencer, personally, makes as handsome an appearance as one could wish to see. He has that easy, graceful bearing of the born soldier, of genial face and erect, handsome figure.

Captain Spencer is a clever man. That conveys probably better than any other word, his whole-souled, friendly, and winning personality. He is a military man who is a great deal more than merely a tactical figurehead. He is a happy, happy comrade, and the nation of the military enthusiast and the "hale fellow well to the west" in the sense that that term may be applied to a frank, open-hearted gentleman.

The first commission Captain Spencer ever

held was a first lieutenant in the Gate City Guard when that company was commanded by Captain Harry Jackson, in 1884. He resigned that commission about a year later, just previous to the Savannah encampment, in which the company took part.

When the Rifles was organized, and upon the resignation of Lieutenant Jackson, Captain Spencer was unanimously elected his successor. He continued first lieutenant of the Rifles until after the company returned from the Nashville drill, when he resigned, and was not actively connected with any company until August last. Then he was called to the command of the Rifles, only a short time previous to the Piedmont exposition drill.

Although Captain Spencer had not been in military life for some time, and had only taken command of the Rifles about a month previous to entering the drill, which was his first experience as captain, the splendid record the company made, is a brilliant evidence of the skill of the young officer.

Apropos of that drill, quite a good little story is told of the captain. He has one of the pleasantest faces imaginable, always wearing a happy smile. So inherent in his nature is this good nature, that unconsciously he forgot to another his smile, when saluting the judges. It is the report the captain was criticised on his smiling face—which of course he could not help, being born that way—but it was the only criticism, and after all, it was more of a compliment than anything else.

Spencer began his military career as a private in the old Governor's Guard. Later he was color sergeant in the Fulton Blues, and then first sergeant in the Gate City Guard, under Captain Sneed. He was in the company when it was first organized, and he has been a member of it ever since. He is a jolly good fellow, besides. What Rifles is not?

Lieutenant F. S. Spencer—a younger brother of Captain Spencer—is as might be expected, a military enthusiast from the ground up. "What he don't know about prize contests and everything else that would be at all likely to come under the notice of a close student of tactics in a six years' experience, is hardly worth knowing."

Lieutenant Spencer has risen from a private, and has had the single bar put on his shoulder strap only a few months.

Like his brother, he did service at the outbreak of his military career in the Gate City Guard, becoming a member of that company in '84. At first he was a private, but he was a soldier by nature, and in a short time he was promoted to sergeant. He is a jolly good fellow, besides. What Rifles is not?

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well up in tactics. He joined the Rifles before the drill at Macon last year, and in that contest he was named sergeant, and executed a drill to right guide about two weeks ago, when Lieutenant Richardson was nominated, vacating the rank of right guide to accept that position.

He has had considerable military training and experience, and will no doubt fill his important rank to the glory of the company. Sergeant Hightower was one of the squad which won first prize in the squad drill at Macon, and is looked upon as one of the best drilled men in the city among any of the companies. His rank is a very important one, and all things considered, the company could hardly have made a better choice to fill it than he.

Joe Nash is the mascot of the company. He is left guide—second sergeant. Sergeant Nash is as near perfect a guide as nature and a thorough military training could make.

He is everything that an officer of his rank should be, quick and well versed in tactics, at the same time, he is a perfect gentleman, and is a model of the kind of officer the company needs.

Joe has been with the Rifles ever since the company was formed, and is one of the veterans of the company. There is nothing to be done he is always on hand. He was made second sergeant at the same time Lieutenant Richardson was promoted to first sergeant.

Sergeant Nash is a graduate of Virginia's military school. He is very popular not only among the military, but probably one of the best known young men in the city. He enjoys the distinction of being the champion amateur athlete of the Young Men's Christian association gymnasium, and is devoted to all sorts of manly sports.

Joe is rather beneath the medium in height, and with his splendid military education and athletic training, makes him a sergeant par excellence.

All in all the Rifles—Atlanta's pet—is a military company of which any city might be proud in boasting.

May it continue in its brilliant path.

GUGEL AND THE EMPLOYEES.

The Faithful Master Mechanic Remembered by His Subordinates.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—[Special.]—This afternoon your reporter was served with a notice to appear at the Central railroad shops at 1 o'clock.

We nearest postoffice was overflowing with letters from old soldiers from every quarter asking for more of the incomparable watch. Their demands were supplied as fast as the crude apparatus for the manufacture could prepare the tobacco for the market.

And thus the business got on its first legs, growing rapidly when the capital became interested, and from year to year the industry expanded until it attained its present colossal proportions.

From a single house a town sprang up, and was named after one of the citizens. It boomed and waxed great, until about a year ago a prodigious bank failure nipped its progress in the bud and affected, more or less, nearly every citizen in the town.

The people seemed crushed by its suddenness and force, and the zeal and energy they formerly displayed, knew them no more. Many leading citizens were in the habit of visiting the town of Washington, held out welcoming arms to quite a number.

THE DESERTED TOWN.

Rents that, before the bank failure, were abnormally high, dropped like a shot, and an entire street that a year before was occupied by well-to-do white families, became populated by negroes, taking advantage of the low rents.

The estate took a similar tumble, and the market became glutted with it. In one instance a \$7,000 piece of property was knocked down at the paltry price of \$1,300. Stocks in local enterprises shared in the general decline, and the prices asked for some paper are too absurd to quote.

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# DURHAM'S DECLINE.

## HOW THE GREAT TOBACCO CAME INTO FAVOR.

The Business and the Town Which Grew Up Out of a Case of Looting—Stricken by the Hand of Adversity.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 13.—[Special.]—A party of English capitalists are expected to arrive in Durham, in a few days, for the purpose of clearing negotiations for the purchase of the Durham Bull Smoking Tobacco works, which is owned by Messrs. M. E. McDowell & Co., of Philadelphia, \$2,500,000 being the reported amount of the purchase money.

It has been known here and elsewhere in the state for some time past there was a strong likelihood of some such transfer being made within the near future, but it was not anticipated that the final deal would take place so soon.

HOW IT GOT ITS NAME.

The sale of this gigantic manufacturing concern will set in motion many fanciful and curious legends, but the brand of tobacco made by this factory received its first impetus, but the real manner in which it got its start is as follows:

At the close of the war two armies of federalists and confederates were in camp in the section of country of which the present town of Durham was then the invisible "middle ground."

General Lee took place it was followed at once by the remainder of the confederate force near Durham, under the command of General Johnston.

The soldiers of both commands started upon their homeward way they came across a barn full of tobacco that had been beaten into a granulated condition by the owners to hold at the first opportunity for possible purposes.

The aroma of the weed was delightful, and with the freedom of soldiers, they helped themselves to all they wanted. Knapknaps and pockets were brought into the field, and were soon filled with the yellow stuff.

BUT LITTLE WAS LEFT.

The proprietor had, but little left when the last blue-coat and "Johnny Reb" had departed, but with commendable industry he set himself to work to recuperate his fallen fortunes. It was not long after the departure of the blue-coats that the proprietor, who was a native of the state, began to receive letters from old soldiers from every quarter asking for more of the incomparable watch.

Their demands were supplied as fast as the crude apparatus for the manufacture could prepare the tobacco for the market.

And thus the business got on its first legs, growing rapidly when the capital became interested, and from year to year the industry expanded until it attained its present colossal proportions.

From a single house a town sprang up, and was named after one of the citizens. It boomed and waxed great, until about a year ago a prodigious bank failure nipped its progress in the bud and affected, more or less, nearly every citizen in the town.

The people seemed crushed by its suddenness and force, and the zeal and energy they formerly displayed, knew them no more. Many leading citizens were in the habit of visiting the town of Washington, held out welcoming arms to quite a number.

THE DESERTED TOWN.

Rents that, before the bank failure, were abnormally high, dropped like a shot, and an entire street that a year before was occupied by well-to-do white families, became populated by negroes, taking advantage of the low rents.

The estate took a similar tumble, and the market became glutted with it. In one instance a \$7,000 piece of property was knocked down at the paltry price of \$1,300. Stocks in local enterprises shared in the general decline, and the prices asked for some paper are too absurd to quote.

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# THE PEABODY FUND.



## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
The Daily (including Sunday).....\$10 00  
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The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1 25  
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SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 16, 1890.

## About The Constitution.

If, out of the teeming columns of today's CONSTITUTION, the reading public in its territory cannot find enough to interest them for the day, it will be because there is no paper in this broad land of ours that would satisfy them.

THE CONSTITUTION usually trims its sails to smaller dimensions than that which it is forced to carry today by the rush of news, gossip and advertisements which crowd our columns. But there is no better barometer by which to measure the prosperity of the people than these columns. When times are good the pressure on them is correspondingly heavy, and heavy it is this morning—decidedly more so than this time last year, when four pages sufficed to satisfy the demand made on our columns.

But it is not strange that the business of THE CONSTITUTION should be better now than it was a year ago. It is the result, in part, of the heavy crops of last year, by which money is made generally easier, and trade and exchange have prospered accordingly. What helps the people helps THE CONSTITUTION, and the measure of the people's success is invariably indicated in these columns.

THE CONSTITUTION began this year with the determination to increase its weekly circulation to 200,000 and its daily circulation to 20,000 before the year was out. That is our measure, and it is gratifying to remark that we are cutting it to just about as accurately as we counted when we set the figures.

On the first day of January last THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION had 123,000 subscribers. It now has 145,000—going each week into that many homes, and being read every week by about one million people. Our press-rooms, books and mailing lists are open to the public for inspection, and we will be glad to show anybody that would like to take a look through this department just what we are doing in it. THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION fairly talks to the whole country about the south. It is doing a work of development for the south that nothing else can do. During the past two months it has received over 10,000 subscribers from the western states alone, and that ratio is steadily on the increase. Before this month is out we expect to show 15,000 new subscribers, since the first of January, from the western states.

About the DAILY CONSTITUTION, which, by the way, has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper between Baltimore and New Orleans, there is no reason why it should not double its list of subscribers, and double it will, if energy and a complete newspaper can do anything toward bringing about such a result. For the past year THE CONSTITUTION has printed every Sunday 20,000 papers, and 12,000 during the week days. There is no reason why every one who now reads the Sunday paper should not likewise read the daily, and why the Sunday CONSTITUTION should not increase its edition to 30,000.

During the past week it has been our pleasure to announce morning schedules over the Atlanta and West Point and the East Tennessee railroads, by which THE CONSTITUTION will be delivered along these roads in the morning, instead of in the afternoon, as it has been under the present schedules. We hope soon to announce a morning schedule to Birmingham, over the Georgia Pacific.

All that we ask is that the people be given an opportunity to read the paper at a reasonable hour during the day, and the rest will take care of itself. By the new morning schedule on the East Tennessee and West Point railroads, THE CONSTITUTION increases its daily circulation at least 2,000. Heretofore the paper has had nothing like a fair showing along these lines, not being delivered, even almost within sight of Atlanta, until late in the afternoon. By the new schedule it will take its place at the breakfast table, where it ought to be in every well regulated family that can get it at that happy hour.

THE CONSTITUTION's news service has never been equipped as it is now, and, as an evidence of the fact that the daily is growing, it has been forced from an eight into a ten-page paper since the first of January. Advertising pressure on our news columns demanded relief, and the only relief that could be had was in increasing the size of the paper.

As a newspaper THE CONSTITUTION speaks for itself. It publishes the largest daily paper south of New York city, and is one of the very few papers in the country that has found it necessary to run daily a ten-page paper to meet the demands made on it.

So here goes for 20,000 daily subscribers!

## Colored Men Protest.

The fact that the sub-committee of the house agricultural committee has reported favorably on the compound land bill, which is a measure intended to tax out of the market a cheap and wholesome food product, and to cripple, if not destroy, the cotton seed oil industry, has attracted the attention of leading colored men of Georgia.

A telegram signed by Smith W. Easley, Jr., secretary of the colored state agricultural society, and other prominent colored men, was sent to the chairman of the house agricultural committee yesterday. The telegram stated that the signers, in behalf of the colored farmers of the state of Georgia, desired to protest against the adoption by the full committee of the sub-committee's report, and to ask a hearing before the committee in opposition to the measure.

These colored men have not spoken a moment too soon, nor can they make their protest too strong. The colored farmers of Georgia and of the south are vitally interested in the measure, for if the cotton seed oil industry is crippled or destroyed, it is not too much to say that one-half of the cotton seed that finds its way to market in Georgia is the property of colored farmers.

The colored men ought to make a decided impression on the republicans in congress. The compound land bill is a measure that is not only aimed at the cotton seed oil industry of the south, but at the producers of the cotton seed, both white and black. It is vicious all the way through.

## The World is All Right.

A great many people are disposed to rail at the world; they do so on general principles—or rather on no principle at all; it is always "going to the bad" with them; crime is on the increase; the Sabbath is desecrated by the masses, who do not attend church, and the Sunday newspaper is abroad in the land. To a certain class of people there is no good to be found anywhere, and a pall of hopeless gloom rests on the fair face of creation, shadowing all the sun-rays and fringing the bluest skies with sordid black.

These people have dyspepsia, and they can't help it; they go groaning through life, and if it were possible they would groan in the grave. But, fortunately for the world, they are in a small minority; the good-natured people, those who see the best side of life, abound everywhere, and to them the world is a great and glorious affair; a world of song and sunlight, merry with laughter and beautiful with love, and they go singing all their days, and make others sing.

The world might be better in some respects; there might be less crime, less sin of all sort; but if it was the paradise the first named class would have it be it would be too good for many of us, and we would have to go off somewhere and do penance until we were worthy to live in it. The fact is, the world is all right and the pessimists all wrong. All things considered, it is a better world today than it was yesterday, and it grows better and better with each succeeding year. It is not perfect, neither can it be, but it is nearer perfection now than it has ever been. There is more love in it, more faith, more hope, more charity, more cheerful homes with bright firesides and hearts that overflow with tenderness and love, more churches, more schools, more laborers working in the moral vineyard, with the talents of the Master drawing interest in sweet service that counts for this world and the next.

The secret of happiness is in work—in duty doing. The people who have fallen out with the world ought to go to work in it and forget themselves for a while in making others happy; then, before they know it, they would be happy themselves and the world would put on a brighter hue and wear a smiling face for them.

To the man who does his duty the world is all right. It is the best world that we ever were in. Let us make the best of it.

## Mr. F. L. Stanton.

This gifted gentleman, whose genius introduced him to the country through the columns of the *Smithville News*, is now, and has been for a week, regularly with THE CONSTITUTION, and that his work is showing in these columns, we are confident our readers will agree. He has charge, specially, of state matters and the state exchanges, which service is the most complete of its kind published anywhere within our observation. In this, and in special and editorial work, Mr. Stanton's connection with THE CONSTITUTION will no doubt prove of interest to the public. That he is a valuable acquisition to the paper, press and public have already said.

## Mr. Harrison and His Friends.

It is becoming clearer and clearer every day that Mr. Harrison is disgusting all the respectable and influential men of his own party. These gentlemen do not make any effort to conceal their disappointment. They are so outspoken, indeed, that the New York Times is able to quote a few of their remarks, some of which are not entirely free from profanity.

The position of Mr. Harrison is unique. He is a highly moral man, a leader in and pillar of the church, and yet he has committed himself to the worst and most immoral practices of his party; he has alienated the reputable element, and now leans on Quay and Dudley, two of the most notorious corruptionists in the land. Quay is the leader of the republican party and the political mentor of Harrison, but he is now resting quietly under charges brought against him by the New York World which are simply infamous. No innocent man would permit them to stand against him for an instant. And yet, neither Quay nor any of his organs, has attempted even a denial, much less a defense.

The president is aptly described by a republican senator. "He toes in mentally as well as physically." The characterization is as truthful as it is picturesque.

## Everything For Everybody.

The discussions growing out of socialism have embittered the Chicago editors that one of them rises to enter his protest against a proposition to have a free ferry boat on the Thames, below London bridge.

When people discuss these matters their common sense will be really the greatest factor. Some of the points set forth by the advocates of a free ferry in England will apply to similar matters in this country, but where the conditions are entirely different there is no room for argument.

In the United States every citizen has a fighting chance. He is not handicapped by oppressive legislation. If his surroundings do not suit him, one of his privileges is to move, and the government land offered him is low enough to be within the reach of everybody.

In this country there is not the shadow of an excuse for socialism. It will take many generations to thickenly populate our vast domain, and it will be time enough for us to socialism hence to take the problem of socialism into consideration.

One thing is certain, our people are going to wait. They are not going to rush off after new leaders. They know that it is impossi-

ble to change the divine dispensation making the poor always with us, and they are not going to make the attempt.

But our sensational preachers and teachers know just what string to harp on. They have found it an easy matter to fill their pockets by preaching the gospel of everything for everybody, and they are going to stick to the line of business paying them best.

## Little Geniuses.

If a man cannot be a great genius, is it worth his while to be a little one? Some learned men say not. Of the poets who flourished and were famous a hundred years ago, how many are known now? Of all the bright volumes that brought fame to authors and made the booksellers of today wealthy, how many can we find upon the shelves of the bookstores of today? Only a few. And yet their authors, lauded by friends and flattered by reviews, threw all their souls into their songs and fondly dreamed of earthly immortality.

The fittest survive, and the world has sorted them out with unerring judgment. From the good it has taken the best, and we are thankful. But these little geniuses—did they live their lives in vain because they are forgotten now? Was all their music meaningless, and did the world never miss it when their harps were silent? They fulfilled their mission; their songs went home to human hearts and quickened them with feeling. They sang as sang the birds—brief, tender songs that made the world glad for a day; and though their names are now unknown, their graves unmarked, their work has not been unrewarded.

So let the little geniuses be of good cheer; their footsteps may not go echoing down the ages, but they may sound very pleasantly in the pathways of today. If they feel that they must sing, let no man say them nay; there will be ears to listen, voices to applaud and hearts to feel. The world needs the low, soft notes of the humble singer, the lovely harpings of the little poet, as a rest from the deep bass of the bard sublime.

## An Editor's Meanderings.

The Springfield Republican is a wonderful paper. When it gets hold of a subject it tries to chew it as fine as wood-pulp. Its editorial articles go through the political planing mill, and are then fired into the literary stripping machine.

As an instance of the effect of this sort of treatment, may be mentioned an article on a newspaper recently started by the students of Fisk university, the well-known negro institution, which has celebrated itself by sending out to the world the famous jubilee singers.

The republican's editorial is a wonderful medley. It treats of the jubilee singers in India, touches on Mr. Cable's insolent demand on two respectable negroes for dinner, and winds up with a queer reference to THE CONSTITUTION.

The Republican quotes a very sensible extract from an article by J. D. McCall, of the senior class of the university, and adds, "It is men of the stamp of Mr. McCall, students who can conduct such a journal as the Fisk Herald, that THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, without rebuke, allows its contributors to allude to as 'nigger bucks,' and 'wenches.'"

This is an extremely far-fetched allusion, but we need not refer to our files to say that no contributor of THE CONSTITUTION ever alluded to "men of the stamp of Mr. McCall" as wenches. In the old days, when the term wench was in common use, it was applied to English laboring women and not to men.

We believe the Republican is trying to do our esteemed contributors an injustice.

## One of the Many.

A letter from an esteemed correspondent at Livingston, Guatemala, falls out of our morning mail in an aggressive way.

It is nothing new. In every land, under every sun, people see THE CONSTITUTION.

What can we say? Of course Georgia is the garden spot of the union, but this simple statement is not enough. Our friends on the outside must come down here and see for themselves.

## Mr. Blackstone's Complaints.

We alluded the other day to the proposition made by President T. B. Blackstone, of the Chicago and Alton railroad, to the effect that the government take entire charge of transportation companies and operate them for the benefit of the people. This proposition seems to be the result of opposition on the part of Mr. Blackstone to the policy of state regulation of the corporations. He is not really in favor of government purchase, but he desires to startle his stockholders, and at the same time relieve his mind. He seems to have frightened some northern editors also, and they are treating his report with amusing solemnity.

In the course of his report, Mr. Blackstone refers to what he calls the repressive policy of some of the western states toward the railroads, and he cites this as an argument to show that the people are ready to drive the corporations out of business. His illustration, however, is unfortunate. There can be no doubt that what is known as granger legislation went too far, and some of the results of that crude policy may still survive; but in recalling that legislation and its effects, Mr. Blackstone should, in common justice, discuss the cause of it.

Why did the people of what is known as the granger states legislate against the railroads? What induced them to adopt repressive measures? Was it because they had a natural and a deep-seated prejudice against the railroads? Was it because they desired to drive the corporations out of business? This could not be, for the people, in the first instance, had granted the roads their charters and had given them various privileges.

Why then did the people procure and in some what is known as granger legislation? To ask the question is to overthrow all the arguments of Mr. Blackstone. The railroads themselves are responsible for all the legislation leveled at them, repressive or oppressive, good, bad and indifferent. In the granger states the people were made the victims of the most intolerable impositions at the hands of the railroad managers, and all their appeals and petitions for justice fell on dull and sordid ears. When the reaction came the railroads suffered, as it was natural they should suffer. It is generally admitted that the people went too far with retaliatory legislation, but they went no more damage, if as much, than the roads had done.

It may be said, therefore, that the roads

themselves are responsible for the legislation they object to. The people, however, have more conscience than the railway managers have been in the habit of exhibiting, and they are willing to remedy legislation that is repressive or unjust.

Georgia, in adopting a railroad law that is almost perfect in its results, and organizing under it a commission with full power to enforce its decisions, has set an example that will be followed in time by all the other states.

QUAY is as quiet as a mouse about his little biography published in the New York World. His career has been so rich that he is afraid there are more facts to come.

ORDINARY thieves have to run to Canada or go to jail, but the republican party can get away with the surplus and stay right at home.

A REPUBLICAN ORATOR in the house the other day put his hand in his pocket and exclaimed: "Where is the surplus?"

SENATOR EDMUNDS is the most thoughtful looking man in the senate. He is engaged in pondering a great economic question—why he has to pay more for his today in Washington than in Vermont.

It is the opinion of the Chicago Inter-Ocean that the negro gaugers in distilleries in Georgia keeps whole communities in poverty. The humorous paragrapher seems to be getting in his work in Chicago.

Is the matter of compound land, a great many republicans in congress seem to be ready to flatter on the negro farmers.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE ATLANTA DAILY TIMES has this to say of Atlanta's mayor, who is developing a good deal of strength on the line suggested by the Times:

The Times is not a candidate-maker, but upon the gubernatorial question, with propriety, say this: If the Hon. John T. Scurry, of Atlanta, wants to be governor, he will be hard to beat by anybody. He is of the famous Cobb family which Georgia has always delighted to honor, and has, in a high degree, the clear intellect which made his uncle, General Tom Cobb, one of the ablest lawyers of his day, and that quick perception of men and measures which took his uncle, Howell Cobb, into any political office he chose. If Mr. Scurry wants the office, the man who beats him will have to hustle.

PEOPLE are making fun of the new postage stamps. After all, it looks very much like the one that had before the war. There is nothing surprising about it.

IN Naples it has been decided that newboys are not directors of the police. We need some Naples law in this country.

CONGRESSMAN TABERNY'S little incident, which he related Wednesday in the house during the discussion of the Oklahoma prohibition amendment, was characteristic and to the point. He was attending court in a Kansas town particularly noted for its prohibition question, when a drunken attorney appeared in the doorway and shook a bottle of beer at the judge. His honor frowned, but soon after adjourned court for ten minutes and disappeared. What happened during this absence can only be conjectured, although it would be contempt of court to express an opinion. The incident hints at the weak point of prohibition as a practical measure. People frown in public, but they will smile on the sly.

THE bill in the New York legislature requiring dogs to be muzzled has been defeated. It makes no difference. The dogs will be on top in spite of any law.

COMMANDER McCALLA will have to be dismissed or suspended. When an officer takes his sword and strikes a man in iron he goes a step or two beyond his position. That is the way the American people view it.

ABOUT every so often the public is harrowed by reading that there are unmistakable proofs that some unfortunate person has been buried alive, or an astounding case of a supposed person has narrowly escaped this terrible fate. The last case of this kind occurred at Mount Blanchard, Ohio. The body of a young boy was prepared for burial, but fortunately signs of life were discovered before he was put in the ground, and the little fellow is now on the fair road to recovery. There is no doubt that many premature interments have been averted, and that many lives have been saved. In such cases, the invention of a certain Frenchman may be a blessing. It consists of a dagger and spring attachment to a coffin. At the last movement of the supposed corpse, the dagger is released, and pierces the heart. No such invention would be necessary if due care were taken by the living. This is a matter in which we are all interested.

## GEORGIA ECHOES.

The Albany News and Advertiser says it has the handsomest foreman of any daily paper in the state, or any of the thunderbolts of freedom, for that matter. Can it be possible Editor Turner is filling two positions on the paper?

The editor of the Montezuma Record is in a dilemma, and all on account of the weather. He says:

It's cold and warm and warm and cold,  
There's calm and then there's bluster,  
So that we don't know which to wear,  
An overcoat or duster.

Editor Triplett, of the Thomasville Times, is talking manfully on matrimonial topics. It is as easy to tell the truth to your wife, he says, as to tell a lie, but it is not always so expedient.

In the opinion of the editor of the Jackson Argus, the man who can kick a pulpit to pieces, and bang off the covers of the Bible, is no longer considered a great preacher. The editor of the Argus doubts whether any man in church occasionally, and somebody has been winking him up.

A Georgia editor drops into poetry and gives his subscribers the following recipe for the gripe:

Little grains of quinine,  
Little drinks of rye,  
Makes a gripe that's got you,  
Drop it hold and fly.

This may quickly help you,  
If you will only try,  
But don't forget the quinine,  
When you take the rye.

Editor McDonald, of the Jackson Argus, responds this question: "What must a fellow do when he has a license to marry a young lady, and she doesn't exactly feel an inclination to usurp the matrimonial laws of our glorious old state by participating in any such laborious and foolhardy undertaking. Will the ordinary take 'em back at their par value, or does anybody wish to buy a pair of second hand license?" One can easily imagine the fix he is in.

There are only six editors in the state who can't set type, and they married rich.

The Rome Alliance Herald is doing good work for the farmers. Editor Mosely is a first class farmer himself.

The Meriwether Vindicator is in a prosperous condition, and it's always merry-weather with the editor.

The editor of the Lee County News is bald-headed at nineteen. And, strange to say, he is a single man.

A new paper has made its appearance at Dahlonega. It is called the Nugget, and a rare nugget it is.

## Where Billiards Originated.

"I am satisfied now," spoke the funny man as he awoke, "that the heathen Chinese is the originator of the game of billiards."

"How do you make that?" asked one of the party.

"Because they handle the queue so well," responded the funny man, as he dodged the just stroke of the injured party.

## PASSING CHAT.

Mr. Wanamaker even now has some friends in Georgia, and one of them is Major John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, who is a frequent visitor in Philadelphia. Major Whitner enters an earnest protest against the denunciation of the man, though he does not defend his Georgia appointments.

"Many criticisms have been made upon the post-master general," said he, "and so far as they affect his character as a gentleman and a Christian, they have been undeserved. Permit me a few words in his behalf. I have been a democrat for forty years, and yield to no man in love and loyalty to the south in all her traditions, sufferings and hopes. It is solely as a southern man and a democrat that I say a few words as a matter of justice to a northern man and a republican."

"John Wanamaker has always been essentially religious. He could not be placed in a position that would not utilize some way in the direction of religion. In this respect and in his happy personal experiences he reminds me continually of that wonderful Christian man and honored Georgian, Thomas R. Cobb, whom I loved devotedly."

"Years ago, when a poor man, he started a Sunday-school at the place where his big school is now located. At that time it was worse, if possible, than Five Points, New York, and he was warmly by friends that he risked his life in going there. He never flinched, and began with twenty-two, including the ragged children, their besotted parents and two assistants. He is a man of wonderful magnetism, and to the surprise of everybody, he influenced the vile men in the neighborhood to help build a little school-room."

"The work soon prospered, he giving liberally of his small salary, which was only \$50 a month as secretary of the Young Men's Christian association. He was of course, was supplemented by the benevolence of others who witnessed his success. From this grew the present Sunday-school of over 3,000 members, his own class every Sunday numbering 700 to 800. He was also mainly instrumental in building Bethany church at the same place, the membership of which is nearly if not quite 2,000. This, too, was a growth from his little school. The entire neighborhood improved, and is today a desirable portion of the city Philadelphia for residence."

"Some years ago one who labored with him from the first, whilst sitting by me in the school, remarked: 'Do you see that lady sitting there with the handsome silk dress on?' I nodded my head. 'Do you see that other lady, toiling with these children?' I assented. And to be designated at least eight or ten, and then said: 'Every one of those carried home from the streets in rags, John Wanamaker took from the streets in rags, carried them into his schoolroom, and with his own hands washed their faces and combed their hair. He watched and helped them along step by step, until they got a fair education. They have married well; and with hundreds of others he has thus aided, are working today in the cause of Christ.'"

"A Quaker friend, early one Sunday morning some years ago, came to my room and said: 'Friend John we wish to see one of Philadelphia's curiosities. It is a breakfast given every First Day morning by the Christian people to the poor of the city.' We hurried to the house, which was once a Methodist church. Walking briskly up the aisle, scarcely a look was taken before reaching the rostrum. Never can the scene be forgotten. To see one man after a single Sabbath is bad enough; to see a dozen after a week's drinking is worse; but to look at one time upon 700 or 1,000 poor, besotted men—drunkards for months and years, from the slums and dives of a large city, produced an impression never to be erased. I thought surely he had speeded them up as a protest against barrooms and dram drinking. Mr. Wanamaker was making one of the most earnest speeches I ever heard from any man, in such language as to touch their manhood, if any were left, and arouse their hopes if they were not judicially hardened. As he was concluding, a gentleman told him a lady would sing solo. The speaker made the announcement and a lady walked modestly up to the side of the organist. The words were Tom Moore's grand hymn:

"Come ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish,  
Come to the Mercy seat, fervently kneel;  
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish."

"Earth has no sorrows that heaven cannot heal."  
"And it was rendered in the sweetest, most pathetic tones. The effect was grand. The poor men arose to their feet, and bowing their heads, with single exception wept bitterly, many sobbing aloud. So might be taken up work after work of this kind or similar, in which he takes a leading part, not only during Sunday, but occupying hours every day in the week, and frequently night after night, all around the country as well as in this city. Most of this is generally unknown, and cannot possibly of itself be of pecuniary benefit."

"He had to suspend work on the church because he could not withdraw another man from his out-and-out and permanent injury to his business, and he told the workmen they would have to stop. Enemies of his—for like all good men he has enemies—circulated the rumor that Wanamaker was about to break. The people of Philadelphia took notice of this, and to his surprise looked to him until they could scarce be waited upon. They bought liberally, and this continued from day to day. Mr. Wanamaker immediately told the workmen to go ahead, for God had sent abundant means."

"The people of Philadelphia viewed his store, the greatest in the world, with its four thousand employees."

"That he uses his position for the benefit of his business in any objectionable way, no one who knows him believes. One of the head clerks of the clothing house of another worker, a man of single exception wept bitterly, many sobbing aloud. So might be taken up work after work of this kind or similar, in which he takes a leading part, not only during Sunday, but occupying hours every day in the week, and frequently night after night, all around the country as well as in this city. Most of this is generally unknown, and cannot possibly of itself be of pecuniary benefit."

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WILLIAM SOLOMON CASE.  
INVOLVING THE TITLE TO ACRES  
AND ACRES OF CITY PROPERTY.A Prodigal Son Is Claimant for His Share  
of the William Solomon Estate—The  
Bill in His Behalf Filed.Another will case!  
It involves the title to an estate valued six-  
teen years ago at two hundred thousand dol-  
lars.Its value now is greatly in excess of those  
figures, and perhaps nearer a half million.  
The claimant whose legal demands bring up  
the case in court is Robert H. Solomon, a son  
of the late William Solomon. He is now liv-  
ing in San Francisco. His attorneys here are  
Colonel George S. Thomas and Messrs. Bigby  
and Berry.Robert Solomon claims, under his father's  
will, one-fourth of the estate.  
The bill is brought against his mother, Mrs.  
Susan L. Solomon, and his two sisters, Mrs.  
Mary C. French, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Eliza-  
beth G. Tarver, of Dougherty county.The case, aside from the great value of the  
estate and corresponding value of the claim, is a  
peculiarly interesting one.The will is a peculiar one.  
The absence of another brother, Charlton  
Smith Solomon, and the death of still another  
brother, William A. Solomon, complicate  
matters exceedingly.Undue influences and unlawful conveyances  
are charged, and the whole story is the more  
interesting because the parties are well known  
here, and a great deal of the property is inside  
the corporate limits of Atlanta.THE SOLOMON FAMILY.  
Old man William Solomon was known to  
almost every man, woman and child in At-  
lanta. He was very wealthy, and had the  
shrewdness to invest largely in real estate.The death of his daughter from injuries  
received at the skating rink, is an incident that  
will be readily recalled. She was at that time  
a reigning belle of Atlanta.Mr. Solomon happened to his death by  
a peculiar accident. He was  
sitting in his chair near a window, the chair  
toppled backwards and the old gentleman was  
thrown through a window some distance to  
the ground below, and killed.He left five children—three sons and two  
daughters.  
They were Charlton Smith Solomon, Wil-  
liam A. Solomon, Robert M. Solomon, Mrs.  
Mary C. French, and Mrs. Elizabeth G.  
Tarver.The children seem to have inherited none of  
their father's thrifty and money-making dispo-  
sition. William and Robert were wild and  
dissipated young men.William Solomon, the father of the family  
died May 16, 1874.THE PECULIAR WILL.  
The will is dated June 7, 1871.  
The ground for contest is in the conditional  
provision made for William and Robert Solom-  
on.Mrs. Susan L. Solomon, the widow, was  
made executrix, and Henry A. Tarver and  
Charlton Smith Solomon executors. The two  
latter never qualified as executors, and Mrs.  
Solomon thus became sole executrix and had  
entire charge of the property.The estate was to be divided equally among  
the three children, Smith Solomon, Mrs. Tar-  
ver, and Mrs. French, suitable provision being  
made for the widow.For William and Robert, the other two  
children, \$10,000 was to be set apart.  
Each was to be paid for the term of his  
natural life, the interest on \$5,000.If either of the two died without children,  
his share was to be divided equally amongst  
the remaining children and the widow.If either or both of the two sons "should re-  
form and become of economical habits and of  
good character, and give evidence of contin-  
uance so," the executrix was authorized to give  
either or both of them the entire estate equal to  
that of the other children, provided the ex-  
ecutrix became satisfied of the reformation of  
either or both within five years of the death of  
William Solomon.The widow was authorized to make such ad-  
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various amounts of money to his children, and  
these advances were to be taken into account  
in the distribution of the estate.Elizabeth G. Tarver had received \$15,000;  
Mary C. French, \$17,000; C. S. Solomon,  
\$11,000; and Robert, \$10,000.BY THE COURSE OF TIME.  
William A. Solomon, one of the two prodigal  
and disinherited sons, died without heirs.  
That was November 10th, 1883.Mrs. Solomon had entire control of the prop-  
erty.  
To Elizabeth G. Tarver, Mary C. French  
and C. S. Solomon, she advanced each about  
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was generally known, became involved in some  
trouble here and left. That was several  
years ago. It is not known, except possibly to  
a few intimate friends, where he is, or whether  
he is living or dead.That left Mrs. Solomon and the two daugh-  
ters in quiet enjoyment of the property.  
One prodigal son was a wanderer in the  
far west.The third son was a fugitive, or perhaps  
dead.WHAT ROBERT SOLOMON SAYS.  
Robert Solomon alleges in the bill that  
within five years of his father's death he was  
completely reformed, and became a sober and  
economical man.In other words he became, was, and is, en-  
titled to an equal share of the inheritance.  
He made application for his inheritance, but  
it was refused. Not only that, but he has  
never been paid the interest on the \$5,000 set  
apart for him in the will.Undue Influence and Unlawful Deeds.  
Mrs. Solomon became old, "advanced in  
years, and enfeebled in body and mind, and  
was, therefore, the more easily controlled in  
the unfair and illegal disposition of said  
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their father's death, about \$5,000 each.On the 14th of February, 1889, Mrs. Solom-  
on made a deed to her two daughters—Smith  
Solomon having disappeared—conveying to  
them, their heirs and assigns, the "entire  
residue of closes in action, of every nature and  
every kind."This deed was obtained by the two daughters,  
the complainant charges, through undue in-  
fluence and because of the mother's feebleness  
of mind.  
The consideration named was \$1,000 to be  
paid in monthly installments during Mrs. Solom-  
on's life.In September, 1889, another deed was made  
by Mrs. Solomon to her two daughters.The bill of the complainant alleges that this  
was done at the instigation of the two  
sisters to sustain the illegal transfer already  
made, the first deed being too indefinite and  
uncertain.In this last deed the consideration—instead  
of \$1,000 in installments—is \$1,000 in hand  
paid, the receipt acknowledged in the deed.So the two daughters came into possession  
of the entire estate, or all that was left of it.THEY SELL THE LAND.  
Once in possession of the estate, citing the  
bill again, the two daughters determined to  
sell some of the land. This was done at pub-  
lic auction November 7, 1889, the sales agree-  
ing \$48,000.The purchasers, however, upon investigat-  
ing the title, refused to take the property.So the title still remains in the two daugh-  
ters, Mrs. French and Mrs. Tarver.WHAT THE COURT SAYS.  
The complainant claims that his two sisters  
have no capacity of caring for money, and thatthey have recklessly and rapidly squandered  
whatever came into their possession.He claims that his mother has nothing be-  
longing to the estate, and very little of her  
own, and that if the daughters are allowed to  
sell this land that he is utterly without  
remedy.He claims that even if he is not reformed  
and never has reformed, he is entitled to the  
\$8,000 of the will, which has always been  
refused him.He declares that he is entitled to an equal  
share of the estate. He prays that an account  
be taken of such property as his mother con-  
trolled, and if she admits that the assets are not  
enough to answer, that an account of the  
estate and effects be taken and applied in due  
course of administration.He prays that the deeds made and executed  
by his mother to his sisters be declared ille-  
gal, and ordered to be set aside, and that the  
last will be set aside, and applied in due  
course of administration.Lastly, he prays that a receiver be appointed  
for the property in action.SOME OF THE ATLANTA PROPERTY.  
Mr. Solomon, the father, lived in the house  
on West Mitchell, now owned by Captain  
Harry Jackson, and died there.In the conveyance made to the two daugh-  
ters is included quite a lot of property in At-  
lanta.There is a lot, one-eighth of an acre, at the  
corner of Rhodes street and the East Tennes-  
see railroad. Also, the lot No. 23 Magnolia;  
three eighths of an acre at the corner of Hull  
street; also, 77 Crew street; 32 Markham  
street; a vacant lot 50x100 on Fulton street;  
a large stable lot on Lloyd street; lots  
10, 22 and 24 Spring street; a quarter  
acre lot on Luckie street; lots 8, 6, 16  
and 30 Newton street; lots 43, 47 and  
51 Forsyth street; and lots 184 and 186 Elliott  
street.Besides these lots there are very valuable  
and considerable tracts of land in Barrow  
county, most of them owned by William Solom-  
on, and which were sold by Solomon in part-  
nership with M. C. Dodd, of that county.CESAR'S HEAD.  
[The following lines were written by the late Dr.  
Charles Pinckney.]  
Littering leisurely, while searching for a guide,  
I suddenly found me upon a level space,  
And back I started, dazed, like unto one  
Whose eyes behold for the first time the ocean or  
A reigning belle of Atlanta.For, speechless, breathless, transfixed I was stand-  
ing in the clouds,  
At the dizzy elevation of feet  
Two thousand perpendicular, the white  
Beneath me yawned a dread abyss, square cut, the  
soul  
With wonder filling and with awe. It was  
Bewildering, and men of strongest nerve con-  
fessed.Do shrink from near approach; some have  
The strange temptation to precipitate  
Themselves headlong into the distant void.  
But such rarely court a second view  
Thereof. The human mind can scarcely grasp  
The awful sublimity of this vast  
Niagara of the desert; who smoothed  
Edges suggest that for unnumbered times  
Some unknown Amazon had thundered o'er  
Its rugged side and lost its frenzied self  
In the sea that once broke in idle foam  
Below. Simile would be sacrilege.Like an angel, bursting into life,  
It stood erect and on its shoulders bore,  
A burden of the world, the world of the old  
And left in ecstasy before the throne.  
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FROM REPUBLICANISM TO DEM-  
OCRACY.He Becomes Thoroughly Disgusted With  
the Party and Leaves It Because  
a Negro Is In Power.From republicanism to democracy!  
It is a mighty long leap, but gracefully and  
safely Colonel A. L. Harris has made it.After serving the republican party faith-  
fully for thirty-five years, he has discovered  
his mistake, and—  
Has changed his political creed.He is now a self-declared democrat.  
And President Harrison's southern policy is  
responsible for it.Colonel Harris has been closely identified  
with the republican party in Georgia for  
years, and during the days of recon-  
struction, was one of the leading fac-  
tors in the republican ranks. Indus-  
triously he worked and carried on the body  
for the best interests of the political gang,  
under whose banner he was enrolled, and much  
of the success of the party was due to him.His word was appreciated, too, in those days,  
and as a recognition he was master of trains of  
the Western and Atlantic road, then operated  
by the state. In that position he remained a  
staunch republican, and meted out the pas-  
sion to members of his party liberally and  
judiciously.It was during Governor Bullock's adminis-  
tration, however, that Colonel Harris's politi-  
cal career reached its zenith.  
The negroes were expelled from the body.  
By a resolution was passed by the body.  
That experience however did not sit well with  
Governor Bullock, who called the attention of  
congress to the work. Then General Meade  
was instructed to use military, if necessary,  
in seating the expelled members, and in the  
deal Col. Harris was brought to the front.It was he who called the legislature to order  
under that order.When the republican party passed out of  
power in Georgia, Colonel Harris retired to  
private life, carrying with him the good will  
of the best people of the state. Since then he  
has remained quiet politically, but was stead-  
fast in his republican faith.But for the change.  
"You see," he said yesterday, "that was a  
shame. I have been a republican all my life  
and the first presidential vote I ever cast was  
for a republican, but this is the very first time  
I have been referred to a negro as the party  
essential to any success.""What are you going to do?"  
"Do? Why, I'm out of that party. I want  
to belong to any party where the negroes  
are not so much in evidence. I want to be a  
republican party it was a white man's  
party, and the white men controlled it. Now  
it's a negro party, and I'm out.""I'm not anything just now, and I'm not a  
republican. The democratic party appears to  
be the white man's party. I tell you, the  
negro appears to have the bulge on the re-  
publicans. When I asked Colonel Bullock to  
help my friend, he just told me I'd have to go  
to 'Fimish and get the help, because it was  
about all that President Harrison would  
hear.""No, sir," he concluded, "I'm out of that  
gang forever."THE PENSION OF THE GRAY.  
His coat is faded and patched and worn,  
His hat is ragged and old;  
There's a far away look in the grief-dimmed eyes,  
The light of a day that is told.There, pitiful neck racks a noble form,  
There, pride keeps a silent unrest,  
But he faces the world with a brave old man,  
Save an empty sleeve on his breast.He cannot go to the old-time friends,  
And he would not go to the new,  
So he dreams when the sleets rattles down on the  
earth,  
And he smiles when the heavens are blue;There's a booming of guns in the soldier's dream,  
The glory of the greatest war east—  
There, the buoyance of youth for the bending  
frame,  
And for famishing hunger, a feast.He draws his wealth from a priceless mine,  
A miser, his treasures are stored—  
In the rugged old heart lies a spotless name,  
And honor and truth are his reward.And the daylight fades in the arms of the night,  
And the darkness dies in the day,  
And the soldier walks with a yearning hope  
For the Pension that comes for the Gray.They have slipped from the haunts that his man-  
hood knew,  
One by one in the drifts of the years,  
And the longing smile on the proud old face,  
In the shadow of sunshine and tears;And the weary tread of the sentinel breaks,  
As he pines for the Colosseum way;  
He would have the brave boy pressed, another kiss  
from his fatherly lips, a last long, lingering  
look from his eyes, and in coming days that  
"Oh, heavens!" cried the almost frantic  
youth, "how can I tell her?""Tell me what, love?" asked the girl, as  
the old man trembled and turned to her.  
"Darling, be brave, and I will unfold it  
all.""Can I stand it?" she groaned, although her  
attitude showed that she was not even stand-  
ing what he had told her, but that he was sup-  
porting her.A soft breeze came sighing through the old  
trees, and while in sympathy with the  
young couple, it caught the sound of the man's  
voice, as if struck the ear of the listening maid  
with a dull thud."Geraldine, I must go on the West End  
street car!"  
With a despairing cry the poor girl fell from  
his arms to the grass-covered earth, while the  
desperate man sank at her side and endeavored  
to restore her to consciousness."At last," she sobbed, once more encircled by his  
arms, "but darling, the separation is awful."  
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THE RED FLAG AT THE NEW  
CAPITOL.All the Old Furniture Disposed Of—Compe-  
tition for the Chairs Occupied by Pres-  
ident and Mrs. Cleveland.A red flag prominently displayed outside the  
new capitol yesterday caused the uninitiated  
to believe that the state had gone into bank-  
ruptcy and a sheriff's sale was in progress.The facts were, however, that the sale of the  
old furniture, which was in progress for  
two days at the old capitol, had been trans-  
ferred to the new building, and a number of  
desks and chairs, with the steel doors which  
were originally put into the state treasury  
vault, were being sold.The principal competition of the day arose  
over the arm chairs which were used for many  
years in the governor's reception room at the  
old capitol. They were all in excellent condi-  
tion; then they had been used by many cele-  
brated people, and historical associations were  
connected with them.When President and Mrs. Cleveland visited  
Atlanta, the chairs they used while visiting  
the governor were marked, and many people  
desired to become their possessors.After a lively contest, Judge Niblett pur-  
chased the one used by Mrs. Cleveland, and  
Mr. Eugene Hardeman secured the one known  
as "President Cleveland's chair," for a friend.The desks which were moved from the old  
capitol for the use of the legislature in their  
committee rooms were sold in lots of ten, and  
at the expense of the state, were sold to  
academies throughout the state.Altogether, yesterday's sale netted \$385,  
which brought the amount of the three days  
sale up to \$2,075.After all the expenses of the auction have  
been deducted whatever is left will be devoted  
to the payment of the public debt.The fact that the state is in such a finan-  
cial straits, and that the state treasury is  
empty, is a sad commentary on the state's  
condition, and the welfare of the state will not be  
materially improved by the sale of the fur-  
niture.A CRUEL SEPARATION.  
Showing the Romantic Side of the  
Tombard Edition Mule Line.Geraldine McSwatt lay reclining gracefully  
in her hammock, beneath the luxuriant shade  
of the massive oak tree that beautifies the  
lawn in front of her father's handsome West  
End residence. The pretty face of the maid  
was half hid by the cords of the swaying  
couch, but from the drooping eyelids there  
came a wistful glance telling that the gentle  
heart was longing and waiting for the mate  
of her choice. Ever and anon the lovely head,  
with its mass of shining hair would raise  
above the side of the hammock, and the glance  
of her eyes would tell of a yearning wish-  
h-would-com expression. As she laid  
back for the twentieth time, and pulled the  
chevignon from her mouth in a long string  
for the twentieth time, she heard a faint  
caught the sound of a rapid foot-step."At last," she sobbed, "he has come to me."  
Hardly had her voice been sifted by the  
screen, when the form of a man appeared  
around the numerous rose bushes that decked  
the yard."My darling," spasmodically cried Rudolph  
Longway, with an empty flour barrel slung  
over his shoulder, as he stepped into the  
voice, as he grasped the yielding girl to his  
shirt front, "it seemed that I would never  
reach your side.""What are you doing here, Rudolph?" she  
queried, casting her fawn-like  
eyes at the agitated youth, and catching them  
on the rebound, while her arms encircled his  
neck, and she kissed him on the cheek, and  
for that dollar was N. G. after she got through  
with it."I have received an order," he happily  
said, "to deliver to you a barrel of flour, and  
I have changed my face to one of terrible  
fright, and have come to tell you good-bye.""Good-bye?" she exclaimed, "but where are  
you going?"  
"To Atlanta," he replied, "as calmly as the  
awful ordeal would permit him, but the quiver-  
ing of his lips told only too plainly how  
plainly how he was suffering.""That is not far," spoke Geraldine, return-  
ing to her composure and emitting a tinkling  
laugh, "why are you leaving me?"  
"Oh, heavens!" cried the almost frantic  
youth, "how can I tell her?""Tell me what, love?" asked the girl, as  
the old man trembled and turned to her.  
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porting her.

**A Word to Lecturer Joseph Cook With Suggestions to the Men Who Control Southern Railroads.**

If one should demand of me: "What can now be done about the negro and the ballot," I would answer unhesitatingly: "But one thing can be done; use the best possible means for preparing him to be a voter; so teach him as to make him more of a man-self-reliant, no party's man, but a real man, intelligent, virtuous, unpurchasable." If this answer is not

Now England," he writes bitterly of the "unrequited toils" of the negroes. That is, he says these negroes are systematically and universally robbed. I speak not of what he believed, but of what he said. Does he know what part of the crop the negroes get when working as tenants? I will tell him; just what white tenants get. Does he know the monthly

Every railroad of consequence in the south is controlled and mostly owned in the north. They control the sleeping cars and own them. On the true missionary ground, as to the wrongs and discomforts of the negroes on southern railroads, is Wall street. Let Joseph Cook stand before" the railroad kings there and

W. S. McNeal is selling rolls of yaks long at 74 cents; fine gold from 10 to 15; ordinary and the best embossed golds from 25 to 35 cents per roll of 8 yards length. Baltimore, Md., cannot beat these prices. Call and see McNeal, 114 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. Send for samples.

goods to our stock. The goods and the prices will speak for themselves. A big drive in Lace Curtains.

**A. J. MILLER & SON,**  
Second and Beach Streets and on Broad Street

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